FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

East Europe

2 Jun 87 FBIS-EEU-87-105

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Krolikowski Cited on Pact Talks Proposal [DPA] AA 1
'No Set Time' for Summit [DPA] AA 1
ADN Lists Guests at Honecker Pact Dinner 29 May AA 2
Pact Leaders Meet After Committee Session [ADN] AA 2
Bloc Leaders Sign Berlin Visitors' Book [ADN] AA 3
Atanasov, Balev Hold Economic Talks in Berlin [BTA] AA 4
Gorbachev Cables Thanks to Honecker From Plane [ADN] AA 4

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Pact, NATO To Hold Meeting on Forces Reduction [Budapest] BB 1

ALBANIA

Alia Greets King Husayn of Jordan on National Day A 1
Celiku Attends Start of Road Building Project A 1
Asllani Attends Shkoder Children's Song Festival A 1
Economic Progress Report for May A 1

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Departs on 4-Day Visit to FRG B 1
Zhivkov Interview on FRG Television Reported B 1
Discusses Reform, Ties With FRG [Mainz ZDF] B 2
Zhivkov Receives Greece's Mavros 1 June B 3
Further Reportage on Komsomol Congress B 3
Bundzhvlov Address Reported B 3
Zhivkov Attends Congress B 6
Zhivkov Meets Delegation Heads B 6
Congress Ends; Organs Elected B 7
Aleksandrov Speaks at Reception B 8
Briefs: Okrug Cooperation With Ukraine; Soviet Cultural Delegation B 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek, Argentine Foreign Minister Open Talks C 1
Luncheon Speeches Given C 2
Husak Reception C 2
Discussion With Strougal C 3
Cooperation Protocol Signed C 3

Janak Leaves for Saratov Working Visit C 3
[PRAVDA 25 May]
Arrives 25 May C 4
[PRAVDA 26 May]
DFLP's Hawatimah Gives Press Conference in Prague C 4
[PRAVDA 15 May]
Cultural Relations With Syria Discussed C 5
[RUDE PRAVO 23 May]
Spain's Gonzalez Receives Urban in Madrid C 5
Stefanak, CPCZ CC Delegation Return From Spain C 5
[RUDE PRAVO 23 May]
Colotka Address to 12th KKE Congress in Athens C 5
[RUDE PRAVO 14 May]
More on Nuclear Safety, 'Crack' at Bohunice C 8
[RUDE PRAVO 28 May]
No Fast Breeder Nuclear Power Plant Before 2000 C 9
[SMENA 15 May]
Ehrenberger on Nuclear Power Engineering Plans C 10
[TRIBUNA 13 May]
Briefs: Scientific-Production Association Established C 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BILD: Honecker 'Wants To Resign Next Spring' [2 Jun] G 1
Honecker Says Visit to FRG 'Very Probable' [DPA] G 1
Officials Receive Hungary's Karpati on Relations G 1
Praises Pact Ties With Honecker G 1
Exchanges Views With Kessler G 2
Honecker Cables Hungary's Kadar on Birthday G 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 May]
Honecker Congratulates Afghanistan's Najibullah G 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 May]
FRG Envoy Holds Reception, Invites Officials G 4
Honecker, Hamburg Mayor Discuss Securing Peace G 4

HUNGARY

Romanian Guard Shoots Man Fleeing Into Hungary H 1
Armand Hammer Meets With Kadar, Others H 1
Kadar, Losonczi Meet Outgoing FRG Envoy H 1
Kadar, Lazar Receive Outgoing Cuban Ambassador H 1
Grosz Discusses Openness, Reform, Industry H 2
Briefs: Rise in Interest Rates; Urban Visits H 9
India; Berecz Visits Borsod; Evangelist-
Jewish Relations

POLAND

Opposition Statement Calls for 'Independent Poland' [DPA] P 1
Jaruzelski Receives CPSU Member Grishkyavichus P 1
Jaruzelski Opens, Closes Fourth PZPR Plenum P 2
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports Opening [23-24 May] P 2
'Extensive Excerpts' of Closing P 3

ROMANIA

Spornic, Berghianu Meet USSR Labor Official	R	1
RCP's Ghise Meets Swedish Communist Chief	R	1
RCP's Agachi Received by Peruvian CP Leader	R	1
Mayor Olteanu Attends Berlin Anniversary Event	R	1
Economic Progress Report 24-30 May	R	2
Briefs: Locomotive Production, Exports	R	2

YUGOSLAVIA

Program Commentary Assesses Soviet-Romanian Talks	Y	1
Syria's Al-Shar' Continues Visit, Meets Leaders	Y	2
Talks With Mikulic	Y	2
Sees Mojsov	Y	3
Zimbabwe's Mangwende Arrives for Talks 1 Jun	Y	4
Mojsov Receives Record-Breaking Producers	Y	4
Renovica Addresses Kosovo Cultural Workers 22 May	Y	5
LCY CC Adopts Decision To Reduce Membership Fees	Y	7
Slovene SAWP Discusses Energy, Pollution	Y	8

KROLIKOWSKI CITED ON PACT TALKS PROPOSAL

LD291203 Hamburg DPA in German 1123 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] East Berlin, (DPA) -- The Warsaw Pact has offered to talk to NATO about the military doctrines of both sides. The subject of such discussions could also include the existing military imbalances and ways to alleviate them, said Herbert Krolikowski, GDR deputy foreign minister on Friday in East Berlin at the end of the summit conference of the Warsaw Pact.

According to Krolikowski the participants at the summit meeting spoke in support of the immediate conclusion of an agreement on the removal of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range weapons from Europe on the basis of the talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik. The Warsaw Pact is also in favor of the dismantling of operational and tactical missiles in Europe. The West understands these to be battlefield weapons with a range of up to 500 km.

The Warsaw Pact states reaffirmed their view that the reduction of nuclear weapons should not automatically lead to the stockpiling of conventional weapons. The Eastern side is prepared to remove certain imbalances in the armed forces in Europe by way of the side who had an advantage in making reductions. Krolikowski alluded to conventional weapons by saying that the Warsaw Pact reaffirms the proposal it presented last year in Budapest, for which a Western answer is still awaited. These proposals include a reduction in troop strength.

'No Set Time' for Summit

LD291308 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin (DPA) -- There continues to be no set time for a possible meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, although the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee spoke in favor of such a meeting in East Berlin.

In response to the question by a DPA correspondent as to whether such a meeting could be expected this year either in Washington, in Moscow, or somewhere else in the world, GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski said: "You better ask my Soviet colleague that question."

Earlier, Krolikowski said in an explanation of the decisions made at the meeting in East Berlin that the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states spoke in favor of "the rapid working out of key conditions for agreements between the USSR and the United States about strategic offensive weapons, for tightening up the regime of the ABM Treaty and nuclear tests." "They are of the opinion that these framework agreements, as well as the signing of a treaty on the removal of medium-range missiles in Europe, should be the subject of an agreement between the USSR and the United States at the highest level."

ADN LISTS GUESTS AT HONECKER PACT DINNER 29 MAY

LD291913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpt] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave a banquet this afternoon in honor of the leaders and members of the delegations at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. At this gathering in the official premises of the Council of State on Marx-Engels Square in Berlin, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered toasts.

Taking part in the banquet, the concluding highlight of the significant conference in the GDR capital, were other members of the GDR party and state leadership.

Erich Honecker welcomed his guests cordially in the foyer of the building. He accompanied them into the banqueting hall. Taking their places together with Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, and Horst Sindermann on the top table were: Mikhail Gorbachev, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Gustav Husak, Janos Kadar, Todor Zhivkov, and Nicolae Ceausescu, Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Zbigniew Messner, Lubomir Strougal, Gyorgy Lazar, Georgi Atanasov, and Constantin Dascalescu, as well as Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

Also present were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer. [passage omitted]

PACT LEADERS MEET AFTER COMMITTEE SESSION

LD291536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The leaders of the delegations to the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative met in Berlin today. The gathering was attended by: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary; Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Wojciech Jaruzelski PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of State; Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR.

BLOC LEADERS SIGN BERLIN VISITORS' BOOK

LD292214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The party leaders and heads of state of the Warsaw Pact member countries paid tribute to the city's 750 years of existence this afternoon with entries in the visitors' book of the GDR capital.

The representatives of the USSR, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Poland, Romania, and Hungary were warmly welcomed by thousands of Berliners. Mikhail Gorbachev, Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Gustav Husak were welcomed outside the historic Red Town Hall by Mayor Erhard Krack. [passage omitted]

The guests, who were accompanied by SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, and Guenter Mittag learned on the way to the heraldic hall more about the history and development of 750-year-old Berlin, including the Nikolai quarter, only a few steps away, which has been restored. [passage omitted]

Mayor Erhard Krack asked the leading representatives to sign the visitors' book.

Mikhail Gorbachev linked his best wishes for the inhabitants of the capital with these words: "Your beautiful city charms one through the scale of what has been achieved in the relatively short historical period since those May days of 1945, when the path was opened to fundamental social and democratic transformations on German soil." The inhabitants of the capital, which has become an important economic, political, and cultural center of present-day Europe, a symbol of the new, and a bulwark of peace on German soil thanks to the strenuous labor of all the people of the republic, can be justly proud of this.

Next, Todor Zhivkov signed the visitors' book of the capital, which he described as the beating heart of the young republic. "Its citizens are tirelessly shaping their peaceful present and happy future and are justly proud of the fact that their city, in accordance with their services, bears the title 'City of Peace'."

Janos Kadar also found very appreciative words for the inhabitants of the capital. "You are cultivating the city's rich revolutionary traditions and are proud of the role, which the capital of the socialist German state in the native land of Marx and Engels, Liebknecht and Luxemberg, is fulfilling as a symbol of social progress and peace."

Wojciech Jaruzelski recalled the history of Berlin that was tied up with the tragic experience of World War II. "It is precisely here that the final act of the historic victory over German fascism and militarism was accomplished, achieved with blood by the heroic Soviet Army in combat alliance with the Polish Army, supported by all -- including German -- antifascist forces in Europe and the world."

"Between Berlin and the capital of Socialist Romania, Bucharest, durable friendly bonds have formed which are experiencing constant development in the interests of and for the benefit of both peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace, in the framework of overall relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries," wrote Nicolae Ceausescu.

High appreciation for the development of the GDR capital was also apparent in Gustav Husak's entry in the visitors' book. "The peaceful and comprehensively rich rhythm of life and work in the socialist metropolis of Berlin is an expression of deep-reaching revolutionary transformations, which have been accomplished in socialism." He referred at the same time to the good relations between Prague and Berlin, which were characterized by varied cooperation.

Following the ceremonial act in the heraldic hall of the Red Town Hall, the mayor thanked the leading representatives of the fraternal states and gave them a souvenir gift. Before seeing them off, he introduced the members of the city council to them. When the guests left the town hall, just a few steps away from the cradle of 750-year-old Berlin, they were received with an enthusiastic greeting from many Berliners and their guests.

ATANASOV, BALEV HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS IN BERLIN

AU291838 Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, May 29 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, who are members of the Bulgarian delegation to the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, visited the exhibitions "Construction in the GDR" and "Science and Production in the GDR in Service to the People".

The Bulgarian guests were accompanied by Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology of the GDR. They had talks on the possibilities for promoting economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

GORBACHEV CABLES THANKS TO HONECKER FROM PLANE

LD301441 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has addressed the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On leaving GDR territory, I express my thanks for the hospitality extended to the delegation from the Soviet Union at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and for the excellent conditions provided for the work of that meeting. All our fraternal countries can rightly be proud of its results, decisions, and documents, which once again call above all on the peoples and governments of Europe to undertake joint efforts on the path to real disarmament, the strengthening of peace, and international security.

I would like to convey my best greetings and wishes to the GDR people and to the inhabitants of your capital, Berlin, who are celebrating their 750th anniversary this year.

Mikhail Gorbachev,
29 May 1987
from aboard the aircraft

PACT, NATO TO HOLD MEETING ON FORCES REDUCTION

LD311658 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Diplomats and their family members of the 35 countries taking part in the Vienna follow-up meeting, some 150 people, have made an excursion to Sopron, and they have acquainted themselves with the sights of the town and its area.

At the beginning of next week at the European follow-up meeting, a high-ranking GDR official will outline what was said at the Berlin consultation of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Another meeting will be held by representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the reduction of conventional armed forces, and at the follow-up meeting itself, the working out of a closing document will be continued. The work is facilitated by the neutral and nonaligned countries mediating in the clarification of the contested issues.

ALIA GREETS KING HUSAYN OF JORDAN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261240 Tirana ATA in English 07030 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Tirana, May 26 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message greetings to the king of Jordan, Husayn Ibn Talal:

"On occasion of the anniversary of the National Day of your country, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I convey to you the best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Jordanian peole."

CELIKU ATTENDS START OF ROAD BUILDING PROJECT

AU011442 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Tirana, June 1 (ATA) -- The workings for constructing the Elbasan-Gramsh road, instead of the previous road to be flooded with the setting up of the hydroenergetic complex of Banje began in Shpat region, Elbasan District.

All the members of the LYUA [Albanian Union of Working Youth] received with joy this national undertaking expressing their readiness to take part in constructing this road 40 km long. [passage omitted]

Present to take part in this celebration were also Comrade Hajredin Celiku, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the party; Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction; Luan Babameto, minister of transport, and other comrades. [passage omitted]

ASLLANI ATTENDS SHKODER CHILDREN'S SONG FESTIVAL

AU311622 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 31 May 87

[Excerpt] Tirana, May 31 (ATA) -- On the eve of June 1, the 25th National Song Festival for little children and Pioneers of Enver, organised by the Committee of Culture and Arts, the Central Committee of the LYUA [Albanian Union of Working Youth], the Writers' and Artists' League and the Executive Committee of the District People's Council opened at the "Migjeni" Theater of Shkoder city, on May 30.

Attending were also Muho Asllani, first secretary of the District Party Committee; Alfred Uci, chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts, etc. [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR MAY

AU311812 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1 and 31 May carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Berat District: The overall industrial production plan was overfulfilled 4 million leks (1800 GMT 3 May).

Durres District: 60 collectives report having fulfilled the 4-month plan (1800 GMT 1 May); 25 collectives report having prefulfilled the 5-month plan (1800 GMT 27 May).
Elbasan District: The 4-month industrial production plan was fulfilled at 101.3 percent (1800 GMT 1 May); the district exceeded its industrial production to date by over 5 million leks (1800 GMT 12 May); and produced goods worth 5.5 million leks over and above the plan up to 15 May (1800 GMT 15 May).
Fier District: The overall industrial production plan for the 4-month period was overfulfilled by 10 million leks (1800 GMT 1 May).
Gramsh District: The district's overall 4-month industrial production plan was overfulfilled by 1 million leks (1800 GMT 1 May).
Kolonje District: The industrial production plan was prefulfilled 3 days ahead of schedule (1800 GMT 1 May).
Korce District: Forty collectives report having fulfilled the 4-month plan (1800 GMT 1 May).
Kukes District: The overall industrial production plan was fulfilled by 102 percent (1800 GMT 1 May); the district exceeded the 1 January-5 May plan by 2.3 million leks (1800 GMT 10 May), and so far in the current year has produced goods worth 4.1 million leks in excess of the planned target (1800 GMT 19 May), also exceeding the plan by 3 percent for the 1 January-15 May period (1800 GMT 20 May).
Lezhe District: The industrial production plan for the 4-month period was fulfilled (1800 GMT 1 May); so far this year the industrial production plan by 300,000 leks (1800 GMT 19 May); the district reports completion of the 5-month plan (1330 GMT 31 May).
Librazhd District: The overall industrial production plan for the 4-month period was exceeded by 2.8 million leks (1800 GMT 1 May).
Lushnje District: 20 out of 22 collectives engaged in industrial production have fulfilled their respective 4-month plans (1800 GMT 1 May).
Permet District: The industrial production plan for the 4-month period has been prefulfilled and the export plan has been exceeded by 260,000 leks (1800 GMT 1 May).
Pogradec District: The industrial collectives of the district have produced goods to the value of 3 million leks over and above the 4-month plan (1800 GMT 1 May); Pogradec District has exceeded its general industrial production plan for the 1 January-25 May period by 4 percent or 3 million leks (1330 GMT 30 May).
Puke District: The industrial production plan for the 4-month period was exceeded by 1.2 million leks (1800 GMT 1 May).
Sarande District: The overall industrial production plan was overfulfilled by 6 million leks (1800 GMT 1 May), producing goods worth 5.5 million leks over the plan up to 15 May).
Shkoder District: The overall industrial production plan was prefulfilled by 2 days (1800 GMT 1 May); the 1 January-10 May plan was overfulfilled by 12 million leks and the productivity increase target was exceeded by 2 percent (1800 GMT 13 May).
Vlore District: The 4-month industrial production plan was fulfilled at 100 percent (1800 GMT 1 May); the 1 January-10 May plan was overfulfilled by 700,000 leks (1800 GMT 14 May).

ZHIVKOV DEPARTS ON 4-DAY VISIT TO FRG

AU020711 [Editorial report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian on 2 June begins at 0554 a 3-minute live relay from Sofia airport of the departure of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on a 4-day official visit to the FRG.

The report is heard to say that "Comrade Todor Zhivkov has now appeared in front of the airport building, where the special aircraft is standing that will be leaving shortly." The reporter then stresses the particular importance of the forthcoming talks in Bonn, as "they will acquaint the FRG public with the viewpoints of our country and the other socialist countries on such important problems as nuclear disarmament and international security."

The aircraft captain is then heard reporting to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The reporter then reviews the program for the visit, which includes "meetings and talks with the federal president and the federal chancellor," "leaders of all influential political parties in the FRG," as well as "visits to three provinces in the FRG."

The reporter then says that "Comrade Zhivkov has entered the aircraft. The official party that has assembled at the airport to see him off includes Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov." The live relay ends at 0557 GMT.

ZHIVKOV INTERVIEW ON FRG TELEVISION REPORTED

AU011323 Sofia BTA in English 0732 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn, June 1 (BTA corr) -- Last night the second channel of the FRG television broadcast an interview with Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, in its "Heute" central news programme. Mr. Reinhard Appel, editor-in-chief of the programme, introduced Mr. Todor Zhivkov as a well-known statesmen. He recalled that the Bulgarian leader will arrive on a four-day visit to the FRG after the closing of the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw-Treaty Member States. According to Mr. Appel this would be an appropriate occasion for the acquaintance of the FRG public with Bulgaria's stand both on topical issues of nuclear disarmament and international security and with the future prospects of the bilateral relations.

Dwelling on the proposals of the socialist countries for disarmament in Europe, Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed the urgent need for concrete agreements in this field. He recalled the readiness repeatedly expressed by the Warsaw Treaty member states for negotiations on conventional weapons stressing that mankind's main concern now is the averting of the danger of an annihilating nuclear conflict.

Answering a question on the development and prospects of bilateral relations, the Bulgarian leader stressed their steady positive development over the past years and expressed the conviction that the forthcoming talks in Bonn will give a new impetus to the mutually advantageous exchange in all fields. He laid special emphasis on the open nature of Bulgaria's economy and on Bulgaria's lasting striving to introducing new efficient forms of industrial cooperation and techno-scientific exchange.

To this end, Mr. Todor Zhivkov noted, we need to make joint efforts for eliminating the artificial barriers raised in the past and for overcoming the protectionism in the trade-economic policy of a number of Western states, including of the EEC as a whole.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov dwelled in detail of the social and economic changes in Bulgaria, stressing their long-term and comprehensive nature conforming both with the principal laws of socialist development and with the specific political, social and economic conditions in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian state leader expressed the conviction that the course of reconstruction in the Soviet Union will be crowned with a new upsurge of the Soviet state and will add to and take from the experience of Bulgaria and the other socialist states. That the profound socio-economic changes in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria bear the signs of the respective conditions and idiosyncracies of the two countries, Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed that these changes are in a common direction and that this common direction is determined by common goals and by common laws.

Discusses Reform, Ties With FRG

DW010732 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 31 May 87

[Interview with Bulgarian Secretary General Todor Zhivkov by correspondent Reinhard Appel in Sofia, no date given -- on the "Bonner Perspektiven" program; Zhivkov speaks Bulgarian with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Zhivkov] We in Bulgaria are pursuing a path of reorganization in all areas. In doing so, however, we are taking into account the special characteristics of our country. Bulgaria is not a superpower, not a country with many peoples; it does not have various republics like the Soviet Union. Decisions are made in our country as a consequence of typical Bulgarian conditions. What is important is that reorganization takes place in our country in the same direction that it does in the Soviet Union.

[Appel] Does that mean that rules for travel and speech will be liberalized?

[Zhivkov] Yes. There are no obstacles, except that if a Bulgarian wants to travel to the FRG or America, then he needs DM or dollars.

[Appel] What can be done to improve FRG-Bulgarian trade?

[Zhivkov] Develop it, develop it, develop it further! One must remove the many customs and embargo barriers. Let me tell you, there are many things that can be done -- development serves cultural relations and tourism.

[Appel] Let us discuss economic topics. Will it be possible, for example, to establish a bank in Bulgaria and to build plants that can work according to our Western methods?

[Zhivkov] Yes. That is possible indeed -- with guaranteed profits. It is possible on a joint basis.

[Appel] Do you have a definite project you plan to discuss during your visit?

[Zhivkov] There is a definite project. We will negotiate with the FRG on preconditions for joint industrial production and facilities for economic cooperation. This would be possible on our territory and in third countries. With the help of our new laws, that issue is now being tackled. However, in view of the flexibility that capital and people have in your country and the situation between the FRG and the EC -- conditions must first be created in our country to ensure such an exchange between our two countries and with the EC.

[Appel] Will it be possible, for example, to open a FRG culture institute here in Sofia?

[Zhivkov] As far as I know there are already talks about it. However, if we open ourselves culturally, then you must do so also. The same goes for the economy -- if we open ourselves up, then you must also be prepared to do so. Though the Common Market, the EC, will not permit that, CEMA, our economic community, cannot prohibit us. There you see the big difference: CEMA cannot prohibit us from opening up. Thus we do what we think is right.

[Appel] Do you think that the communist system as a whole will develop further in the sense of a moral, liberal, free play of forces and opinions?

[Zhivkov] Well, if we consider the model we have of more freedom, which we have started, than I do not see what further freedoms we could grant. We are contemplating how we might use the energy and the creative forces of millions of people. Our People's Assembly, for instance, recently decided that socialist property, the means of production, should be administered by the plants. That is an important matter. By proceeding that way, we leave it to the collectives to make the decisions on the means of production. The collectives are responsible to work with them on behalf of their own and in the general interests, and they elect and guide the plant management on their own. That idea is also being pursued in the cultural and in the social sectors, but we are still at the beginning.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GREECE'S MAVROS 1 JUNE

AU011637 Sofia BTA in English 1529 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the Greek politician Yeoryios Mavros, who is currently on a visit to this country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party. They discussed questions of the development of the Bulgaro-Greek relations and of the consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans. The meeting was attended by Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Bundzhulov Address Reported

AU251119 Sofia BTA in English 0717 GMT 25 May 87

["Report on the Restructuring of the Komsomol" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA) -- "Today, when Bulgaria's society has embarked on a course of qualitatively new development, the Dimitrov Young Communist League is faced with a situation requiring its radical restructuring", said Mr. Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League (DKMS).

In his report to the 15th Congress of the Dimitrov Young Communist League (DKMS), which opened here today, he spoke of the experience gained by the Komsomol in the years of socialist construction and grounded the necessity of change in the work of the organization. The aim of the Youth League is to actively assist the turning of Bulgaria into a highly advanced socialist state by the end of the century -- a task which was set by the 13th Congress of the BCP.

The present young generation in Bulgaria has the historic duty of being the motive force of the techno-scientific revolution and of answering the challenges of our time, including in international life. The militaristic course of the West, the enormous stockpiles of nuclear weapons have faced mankind with the fateful question -- to annihilate itself or to live in peace. Today the struggle for the political stand of the young generation, for its readiness to devote its efforts and knowledge to the economic, social and intellectual upsurge of our homeland and in defence of peace and socialism is of decisive importance", Mr Andrey Bundzhulov said. [quotation mark as received]

The restructuring in the work of the Komsomol is necessitated by the changes in young people. New needs and interests are being formed and the place of the youth in the demographic structure of the population is changing. Dynamic processes are taking place in the ideological formation of the young personality. The importance of free time and of entertainment in the life of the young people is growing. Young people have developed a keen sensitivity to deviations from the principles of socialist justice. "In its present state the work of the Komsomol has in many respects exhausted its possibilities.... The task of the young person is to penetrate into the laws of social development and to realize the meaning and the essence of the new strategic course of the party", the leader of the DKMS said.

One of the leading trends in restructuring the work of the Komsomol is the establishment of the youth in the front line of the techno-scientific revolution. The young generation should be the bearer of great economic, organizational, professional and labour knowledge and of a new organization and discipline. The Komsomol organization should support everyone who thinks and acts according to the criteria of the qualitatively new development and it should assist gifted young people and aid the elimination of bureaucratic and feudal barriers before the creativity of the young people in science.

Mr Andrey Bundzhulov dwelled on some unsolved problems in the occupational guidance of the young people related to the lack of an efficient system for occupational guidance. There are young people who do not have a realistic notion of their future occupation and there is an exodus from occupations which are of vital importance for society. A radical solution to these shortcomings should be sought through an integration of science, production and personnel training. Changes are also necessary in the process of education, in the activities of the young people outside school and in the possibilities for the students to show working enterprise. Changes are also required in the organization of the youth brigades on the basis of raising the material and moral interest in the final results, of widely introducing the contractual system and of the better combining of personal, collective and social interests. The youth brigade movement should also spread in new spheres - the programming industry, the production of goods and services for the population, environment protection, etc.

In some respects ideological work has drifted away from the young people and it is implemented through cliche forms. Marxism-Leninism is sometimes taught abstractly through inveterate formulations which do not correspond to the creative dynamism of the policy of the party.

Through active forms of discussion the Komsomol organizations should aid the young people in the formation of correct Marxist-Leninist views, of a correct knowledge of socialism and of the ideological and class struggle at the present stage. The core of communist education is the formation of a mature patriotic and internationalist awareness in the Bulgarian youth.

The first secretary of the CC of the DKMS spoke of the participation of the youth in the implementation of the socialist policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party. It is clear that the problems of the young people in this field cannot be solved without the participation of the youth itself in the labour process. The place of each young person in society, the prospects of his growth depend and are determined by his personal contribution to the labour and educational process. This makes it necessary for the Komsomol to struggle consistently against levelling. At present the young people are not sufficiently feeling the support of the Komsomol organizations in the crucial moments of their lives -- the choice of occupation, entering work, the forming of a family, etc. The Komsomol is the organization which should defend the just solution of the problems characteristic of the youth and assist the healthy way of life of the young people. Jointly with other social factors it should start the elaboration of a system of social crediting of the young families, for their becoming independent of the guardianship of parents, for stimulating the birth rate.

Mr Andrey Bundzhulov paid considerable attention to the reconstruction of the Komsomol on the principles of self-management. The successful implementation of these tasks requires a radical change in the structure and mechanisms of the work of the organization.

In its present state the work of the Komsomol is related above all to a series of initiatives. The work of the organization is carried out from the top downwards and the initiatives are not directly interrelated. In order to overcome this it is necessary to promote democracy in the life of the organization at all levels and to proceed from centralist influence from "without" to influence from "within" in the team and in the territorial community, and to apply the public principle in the work of the Komsomol and shift its centre to the primary units.

In order to realize these changes it is important to guarantee the organizational self-dependence of the primary Komsomol unit. What is most important now is to create a principally new hierarchy, alien to bureaucracy, a hierarchy of self-management working mainly on public principles.

The report proposes the change in the structure of the Komsomol committees to be realized through establishing councils according to the strata of the youth: council of secondary school children, council of university students, councils of the young scientific workers, etc. Mr. Bundzhulov stressed the necessity of restructuring the system of intra-league management including new criteria in assessing the efficiency of the work of the Komsomol. There should also be a turning point in the planning of the work of the Komsomol on the basis of aims determined through dialogue and the summing up of the proposals made by the young people. It is also necessary to decentralize financial and material and technical resources. The work of the Komsomol should be freed of extrinsic functions and tasks and the intra-league decisions should be based on collectivism and openness. In the Dimitrov Young Communist League there are no and should be no areas and levels exempt to criticism.

"It is necessary to create a new atmosphere and a new climate in our league", Mr Andrey Bundzhulov stressed. He declared himself for the broadening of the contacts and cooperation of the Dimitrov Young Communist League with youth organizations regardless of their political, ideological and religious orientation and for the building of a wide youth anti-war front.

The report confirmed the desire of the Bulgarian youth for strengthening and adding to the friendship and cooperation with the Leninist Komsomol and for the promotion of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. "The 20th Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League of the USSR has shown that our efforts and our intentions run in the same direction. We have set ourselves the same tasks and aims. The experience of the [as received] and the new quests of the VLKMS [USSR Leninist Young Communist League] and the other fraternal youth leagues in the present conditions of reconstruction are very valuable to us", Mr Andrey Bundzhulov said.

Zhivkov Attends Congress

AU262058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 May 87

[Excerpt] The 15th Congress of the Dimitrov Komsomol continued on 26 May. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and other party and state leaders are in their seats in the honorary presidium of the congress. The delegates continue to discuss the congress' documents, the report on restructuring the Dimitrov Komsomol, and the reports of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission. [passage omitted]

Zhivkov Meets Delegation Heads

AU261435 Sofia BTA in English 1301 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today the heads of the foreign delegations and the representatives of the international youth organizations who are taking part in the work of the 15th Congress of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said: Two issues are in the focus of attention of this forum: internal problems and the struggle for the preservation of peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear holocaust. This allows us to assess the congress as important.

Dwelling on the discussions during the congress, the Bulgarian party and state leader said that they reflect the things that are happening in the country as the young people of Bulgaria are sharing the realities and ambitions of the party and the state on the restructuring in all fields of life: the economy, management and science.

Mr Zhivkov expressed his conviction that the forthcoming "Youth and the Challenges of the 21st Century" International Conference will play a considerable role in clarifying the problems of the young people all over the world and will focus attention on those topics that are most closely related with the younth's life and work.

The Bulgarian leader noted that Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people will continue to develop their friendship with all states and peoples.

The Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Leninist Komsomol have made a considerable contribution to the implementation of the policy of comprehensive cooperation and friendship between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and the two fraternal peoples. This was a conclusion drawn at a meeting between Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Komsomol, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the congress.

The participants in the meeting discussed the restructuring of the two youth organizations which will both enhance their role and increase their responsibilities at the current stage of the construction of socialism.

Congress Ends; Organs Elected

AU271405 Sofia BTA in English 1255 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA) -- The discussions at the 15th Congress of the Dimitrov Young Communist League (DKMS), which ended here today, showed that the restructuring of the organization's work enjoys the full support of Bulgaria's young people. The discussions reiterated the need to bring an about-turn in the work of the league at all levels in the name of the strategic goal: the promotion of techno-scientific progress and the development of democracy and self-management.

The young generation is well aware of its place and great responsibility under the new conditions.

The delegates to the congress discussed a wide range of important ideas and proposals which will help the Komsomol organization's work in forming and developing the interests and needs of the young people and in changing its methods of work in accordance with the new realities of society.

The congress approved a new statute of the Dimitrov Young Communist League which reflects the new conditions in society. The changes in the new statute further enrich the ideological, political and organizational foundations of the league. At the same time it preserves certain basic principles which make the league a united, mass and independent public-political organization of the Bulgarian youth and first assistant of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The changes will remove the discrepancies between the democratic character of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the existing red tape in the Komsomol work, between the aspirations of young people for social expression and initiative, and the accumulated formalism in Komsomol practice. A number of schemes were overcome, the multiformity [as received] of life and specificity of Komsomol practice have been considered. Concrete opportunities for differentiated approaches are created, for flexible and multi-variant decisions, for creativity. The statute formulations have been reduced to the most important, to the basic principles and norms of internal union life. The details hampering initiative have been omitted.

In a new way were solved the questions related to the admittance to membership in the DKMS and to the age limits for membership. The admittance to the ranks of the Komsomol will not be as it has been till now -- on a large scale and in short terms (in the primary school, 14-15 years of age). Now members will be admitted in the frameworks of secondary school and everyone who has finished primary school will be a potential candidate for the Dimitrov Young Communist League, but when will he be received in the league will depend on him and on the Komsomol local organization which will enroll him. The upper age limit is to be 30 years of age which can be extended to 35.

For a first secretary of the Dimitrov Young Communist League was elected Mr Andrey Bundzhulov.

For secretaries were elected: Aleksandur Mirchev, Anton Velichkov, Vanyo Naydenov, Luchezar Shikov, Mariya Damyanova, Milen Nikolov and Nikolay Kamov.

Mr Ognyan Simeonov was elected chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

The Central Committee of the League consists of 236 members.

Aleksandrov Speaks at Reception

AU272040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 May 87

[Summary from poor reception] "The Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union gave a reception this evening in the Boyana residence in Sofia to mark the close of the 15th Komsomol Congress. The reception was attended by party and state leaders, and by the foreign delegations that had attended the congress.

"Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov delivered a greetings message to mark the close of the youth forum in the name of the Politburo and Secretariat of the BCKP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council."

In his speech, Chudomir Aleksandrov emphasized that the work, results, and the documents of the congress fully reflected the life of the youth and that of society. He noted that the congress deserved the title of the congress of Komsomol restructuring, and the presence of numerous foreign delegations made it "a platform of the unity and solidarity of Bulgaria's younger generation for the cause of a world free of weapons, the nuclear threat and violence."

"Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, stressed that the newly elected Central Committee of the Komsomol and the whole of Bulgarian youth would show themselves worthy of the high trust placed in them by the party."

BRIEFS

OKRUG COOPERATION WITH UKRAINE -- Georgi Kardashev, first secretary of the Silistra Okrug BCP Committee, and Vladimir Dikusarov, first secretary of the Khmelnitskiy Oblast Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, signed a new cooperation agreement between the party, state, and social organs and organizations and the labor collectives of Silistra Okrug and Khmelnitskiy Oblast, located in the Soviet Ukraine, up to 1990. The agreement envisages the implementation of ever closer integrational links in accelerated technical and technological renewal, the structural reorganization of industry and agriculture, the investment process, the fields of party-organizational and ideological work, and the social and cultural sphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 16 May 87 AU]

SOVIET CULTURAL DELEGATION -- Comrade Georgi Yordanov received a delegation from the Soviet Cultural Fund led by Georg Myasnikov, first deputy chairman of the fund. During the conversation stress was placed on the importance of the traditional cooperation between the Soviet fund and the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation and the 13 Centuries of Bulgaria Fund state-public organization. It was noted that these contacts are in tune with the promotion of the comprehensive drawing together between our countries and contribute to strengthening and deepening the intellectual dialogue between the two peoples. The Soviet delegation also had a meeting with Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Intellectual Development Council and chairman of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 23 May 87 AU]

CHNOUPEK, ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER OPEN TALKS

LD011829 Prague CTK in English 1350 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 1 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his visiting Argentine colleague Dante Mario Caputo agreed here today that strengthening of political dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation are basic prerequisties for improving international relations.

The ministers stressed the political will of their governments to further intensify in all spheres their mutual relations which have been successfully developing especially in the recent period.

The ministers noted that bilateral contacts are not burdened with any problems. Cultural cooperation and sports contacts are developing along with political relations. The structures of the two countries' economies, well complementing one another, create prerequisites for the expansion of economic cooperation. The two countries' trade exchanges almost doubled from 80 million dollars in 1985 to 150 million in 1986.

Bohuslav Chnoupek underlined during the talks the relations of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Argentinian people. He noted that the Czechoslovak Government attaches great importance to relations with Argentina within the Latin American framework, and appreciated its significant contribution to new political thinking in international contacts. He proposed that Prague and Buenos Aires establish direct friendship ties.

The minister added that Argentina is one of Czechoslovakia's largest trade partners in Latin America and said that new forms of economic cooperation should be sought. He voiced Czechoslovakia's readiness to participate in the implementation of Argentina's investment intentions and cooperate on third markets.

Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Mario Caputo stressed at the talks the importance of a political dialogue between Argentina and Czechoslovakia and called for intensified cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields.

He paid special attention to economic contacts, stressing the possibility of expanding contacts with the private sector. He also made several suggestions to boost cultural cooperation. The two ministers discussed ways of expanding contacts between universities, radio and television of the two countries and between their film industries.

While discussing international issues, the two sides reiterated their resolve to help push through the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. They stated they held identical or close positions on major international questions, especially support for the program of total liquidation of nuclear weapons till the end of the century, removal of medium-range missiles from Europe, prevention of space militarization, halt to nuclear tests, establishment of nuclear-free zones on all continents and settlement of conflicts by political means. The two sides condemned the policy of apartheid and racism and supported the re-building of international economic relations on a just basis.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a luncheon for his Argentine colleague.

Luncheon Speeches Given

LD011837 Prague CTK in English 1607 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 1 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia is lined with Argentina by the noble ideas of the struggle for peace, freedom and the independence of nations, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here today.

At a luncheon he gave for his Argentine colleague Dante Caputo, Minister Chnoupek pointed out the necessity to rebuild international relations, to build up a world of confidence and cooperation, free of the threat of nuclear and other weapons on earth and in space.

Minister Chnoupek said the documents adopted at last week's session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee express political will and concrete steps towards inevitable democratization and humanization of international relations. He recalled efforts of the Warsaw Treaty to achieve parity in the military forces at a lower level, and stressed the key [words indistinct].

Minister Dante Caputo said in his address at the luncheon that Czechoslovak-Argentine relations are an example of understanding and cooperation between countries with different social systems.

He said Argentina consistently seeks a peaceful settlement of disputes and rejects any threat of force. It will continue supporting all disarmament measures, and welcomed Czechoslovak peace initiatives.

He also pointed out Argentina's active participation in the group of countries supporting Contadora and works for a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis. [sentence as received] He said that worldwide support for Contadora's activities gives Argentina strength in persisting in its efforts for a global peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis. He praised Czechoslovakia's attitude to the goals of the non-aligned movement and its effort to halt the arms race, to achieve detente and work for the process of decolonialization and for Argentina's demand to hold talks on the issue of the Malvinas [Falkland] Islands.

Husak Reception

LD020340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today Foreign Minister of Argentina Dante Mario Caputo, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit.

In a friendly talk, both statesmen exchanged views on the current state of and the prospects for advancing Czechoslovak-Argentine relations. They pointed out that their relations are not burdened with controversial matters, and that this creates a good basis for deepening and expanding relations and cooperation in all areas.

They also noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovakia and Argentina hold similar views on the most important international issues. In this connection, both sides expressed their determination to continue to make an active contribution in the struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war, prevent the militarization of space, halt the arms race, and improve confidence and security throughout the world.

Discussion With Strougal

LD020442 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 1 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

They discussed the development of the Czechoslovak-Argentine relations and stressed their joint interest in intensifying them in the future. Major attention was paid to ideas how to boost economic cooperation between the two countries.

Both representatives also exchanged views on the main international topics. They stressed the importance of all-round cooperation between countries with different social systems for strengthening friendship among nations and averting the threat of nuclear war.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD020450 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 1 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Argentine counterpart Dante Mario Caputo signed here Monday a protocol on cooperation.

The document envisages regular exchange of information between the two ministries and holding of consultations on topical bilateral and international issues.

A reception in honour of the visiting Argentine foreign minister was given here Monday by Argentine Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Julio Barboza.

JANAK LEAVES FOR SARATOV WORKING VISIT

AU281814 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 May 87 p 1

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, yesterday [24 May] left by air for a working visit at the invitation of the Saratov CPSU Oblast Committee. The objective of the working visit is to get mutually acquainted with the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ and the 27th CPSU Congresses, the exchange of experience in the restructuring of the economic mechanism, talks on the deepening and the establishment of direct relations within the framework of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000, as well as the further development of friendship relations.

A delegation of the CPSL West Slovak Regional Committee, headed by its leading secretary, Ivan Knotek, also left Bratislava yesterday by air at the invitation of the Saratov CPSU Oblast Committee.

Arrives 25 May

AU281904 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 87 p 7

[Text] Moscow (CTK Correspondent) -- Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, arrived for a working visit in Saratov yesterday [25 May]. He was welcomed at the airport by Aleksandr Khomiakov, first secretary of the CPSU's Saratov Oblast Committee. The objective of the visit, which takes place at the invitation of the CPSU's Saratov Oblast Committee, is the exchange of experience from the restructuring of the economic mechanism in the two countries. In Saratov I. Janak will discuss the establishment and deepening of direct relations on the basis of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member States of CEMA.

DFLP'S HAWATIMAH GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

AU011302 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Nayif Hawatimah's Press Conference; Continuing Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- In view of the aggressive U.S. policy and the expansionist Israeli efforts, the situation in the Middle East is an exceptionally dangerous hotbed of international tension and seriously endangers world peace. This was stated at a press conference in Prague yesterday [14 May] by Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), who is heading a delegation of this organization during its visit to Czechoslovakia, which takes place at the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee.

Nayif Hawatimah highly valued the results of the talks with Czechoslovak representatives and with representatives of Czechoslovak social organizations. He said that Czechoslovak officials expressed full support for the conclusions of the 18th session of the Palestinian National Council in Algiers and the realistic new PLO program, and he unequivocally called for the expeditious convocation of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations, which would also be attended by the PLO as an equal member.

Unity has been restored in the resistance movements following the Palestinian National Council's session in Algiers. The PLO's current program creates a realitic platform for the peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem, the DFLP representative stressed. Nayif Hawatimah depicted the struggle for the defense of the regained national unity and the new PLO program to be the most important tasks of the current struggle for Palestinian national independence, for the right to establish one's own state, and for the PLO to be recognized as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. At the same time, it is necessary not to permit any deformation of the program, to strive for its practical realization, and effectively oppose its enemies.

The Palestinian national liberation forces will continue to strengthen cooperation with Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries, as well as with all progressive people of the world, Nayif Hawatimah said at the press conference in Prague.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH SYRIA DISCUSSED

AU011917 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Najah al-'Attar, minister of culture and national guidance of the Syrian Arab Republic, was received by Dusan Ulcak, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on Friday [22 May]. During the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the current state of cultural relations between the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic and the prospects of their further development were discussed.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ RECEIVES URBAN IN MADRID

LD012139 Prague CTK in English 1507 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Madrid June 1 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, currently on an official visit to Spain, was received today by Spanish Premier Felipe Gonzalez.

Evaluating the trade exchange between Czechoslovakia and Spain, they said that trade contacts, despite their positive development, do not correspondent with the two countries' possibilities.

Bohumil Urban stressed that Czechoslovakia was interested in a goods exchange increase and new forms of economic and industrial cooperation, adding that Czechoslovak enterprises and organizations are ready to deepen contacts with Spanish partners in all spheres of foreign trade and even on third markets.

STEFANAK, CPCZ CC DELEGATION RETURN FROM SPAIN

AU011919 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 87 p 1

[Text] Prague -- A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Michal Stefganak, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of its department, visited Spain at the invitation of the Communist Party of Spain, returned home on Friday [22 May].

The delegation was welcomed at Prague airport by Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee.

COLOTKA ADDRESS TO 12TH KKE CONGRESS IN ATHENS

AU010827 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 87 p 7

[Josef Vlcek/CTK report: "The Greek Communist Party's Principled Policy; Comrade Peter Colotka's Statement at the 12th Congress of the Greek Communists"]

[Text] Athens (From our special correspondent and CTK) -- Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and head of the CPCZ delegation, spoke on Wednesday [13 May] at the 12th Congress of the Greek Communist Party (KKE), which continues in Athens with a discussion.

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to speak at your congress on behalf of the Czechoslovak Communist. I am primarily making use of this opportunity to thank the KKE leadership for its comradely invitation to take part in your congress. At the same time I convey to the congress participants, and through them to all Greek Communists, the ardent greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary, Gustav Husak, and all Czechoslovak Communists.

We are familiar with the dramatic history of the KKE, which represents -- and has always represented -- a political force heading the struggle for the social class and national interests of the proletariat and of all working people of your beautiful country, which holds such a dignified place in the history of mankind and its civilization. We follow with particular interest the creative formulation and practical implementation of the KKE's policy in the present period. We highly appreciate its principled and clear-sighted domestic-political and international orientation. This feature is also affirmed by your congress documents, and by the entire course of the 12th congress, which both our own delegation and the other guests from abroad are following with a warm class interest [sympatie] and attention.

The course of the congress convincingly shows what an essential role your party plays in defending the working people's rights, in the fight against the monopolies, in the efforts aimed at a further democratization of the country's social life, and in the consolidation of the national independence of Greece. We respect the untiring daily struggle waged by tens of thousands of Greek Communists, which is enhanced by the force of their conviction, their strategic prudence, tactical skill, and their resolve to make frequent and considerable sacrifices for their ideals. Together with their devotion to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism, these features are the source of your party's high authority both among the Greek people and in the international communist and workers movement. The past period has confirmed that the line of the 12th KKE Congress, oriented toward creating a democratic coalition of left-wing and other progressive forces for the realization of the program of "change," is correct; it is winning an increasing number of followers and is a clear answer to the attempts to push through a bourgeois-political system of two parties in the country.

We fully identify ourselves with the appraisal of the current complicated international situation contained in your Central Committee report. We particularly appreciate the Greek Communists' support for the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We are glad that you share our view that there is no more urgent task today than to safeguard lasting peace on our planet. The peoples of Czechoslovakia and Greece know the value of peace very well. Practically no war up to now has by-passed our republic, which lies in the heart of Europe. In the same way our country, situated in a strategically sensitive area of the Balkans, has always encountered alien predatory interests and has had to wage a constant fight for its national existence, freedom, and independence. That is why the peoples of our two countries are determined to do everything possible to prevent the terrors and sufferings of war from ever being repeated, and on the other hand to enable all peoples to ensure the material and cultural well-being of their people in peace through their peaceful, free work.

We are glad that last month our capital, Prague, was able to witness the new peace proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, during his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, which was warmly received by our working people. These initiatives further develop the Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, and follow up the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union to the United States on the conclusion of an agreement on the total removal of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles from Europe. Such an agreement would significantly help to strengthen security on our continent, strengthen trust and develop mutually advantageous cooperation between the European countries in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

Czechoslovakia, too, is actively participating in the peace offensive of socialism. Together with the SED and SPD, the CPCZ came out with the intiative to create a zone free of chemical arms and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. The CSSR and GDR Governments have already presented the FRG Government with specific proposals on this issue. We attach great importance to the proposals on establishing such zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe, and in other parts of the world. We believe that these are the right steps in the efforts to rid mankind of weapons of mass destruction, and thus also of the justified fears of its own perdition -- in the effort to remove the danger of war and the policy of force from relations between the peoples and states with different social systems once and for all.

Our socialist countries, including the CSSR, are now entering a qualitatively new phase of development. On the basis of what they have already achieved, and on the basis of recognizing the need to accelerate their own development, they are critically reassessing what has become outdated and seeking and verifying new and effective paths of national progress. The CPSU's innovative orientation toward accelerating the all-round development of the Soviet society, and toward its revolutionary restructuring and democratization, has become an inspiration and incentive also for the CPCZ.

In accordance with the conclusions of last year's 17th CPCZ Congress, we are currently mobilizing all forces and resources to speed up the socioeconomic advancement of our country, above all by intensifying our national economy on the basis of the best possible utilization of the results of research and development and of a new approach to the mobilization of the human factor for the purposes of restructuring. Our efforts are aimed at improving even more strikingly the living standards of the population and better satisfying its material and spiritual needs. The condition for this is to perfect the forms of social organization, to deepen socialist democracy, and to make better use of the economic, political, and spiritual potential of socialism, as well as of the possibilities provided by the international division of labor, above all within the framework of CEMA. By realizing our intentions we also want to contribute to the struggle waged by all communist parties to realize the highly humane goals of socialism and communism; in particular, we want to make use of our own example to lend as much support as possible to their struggle for progressive transformations in their own countries, as well as their and our joint efforts to preserve and consolidate the conditions for a life of peace.

Form the rostrum of the 12th congress of your party I would like to express our satisfaction with the high level of relations between our fraternal parties, the KKE and CPCZ, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on mutual trust and respect. In fact, they are characterized by a concurrence of views on all basic issues of the present and of the international communist and workers movement, as well as by the will to continue to deepen and develop our mutual cooperation in all spheres.

Permit me in conclusion to express the conviction that the realization of resolutions to be adopted by your congress will lead -- via an efficient defense and enforcement of the vital interests of the broadest strata of working people -- to a further growth of your party's influence throughout Greek society. Together with you we express the wish that the 12th Congress of Greek Communists should at the same time become a significant contribution to the struggle waged by the international communist and workers movement for peace and social progress in the world. On behalf of the CPCZ and of our peoples, we wish you and the entire KKE success and new convincing revolutionary victories in this noble struggle.

Mikhail Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee of Party Control attached to the CPSU, and head of the Soviet delegation, addressed the congress on the same day.

Reception by Comrade Kh. Florakis [subhead]

The CPCZ delegation, led by Comrade P. Colotka, was received by Kharilaos Florakis, KKE Central Committee secretary general, in the afternoon of the same day.

In a brief, friendly talk the two representatives exchanged views on the course of the congress up to now, and highly praised the level of cooperation achieved between the KKE and CPCZ.

On this occasion P. Colotka personally conveyed to K. Florakis the warm greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee and of Gustav Husak, its general secretary. He apprised the principled nature of the KKE's domestic and foreign policy, which was convincingly confirmed by the course of the congress deliberations. P. Colotka then briefed K. Florakis on the fulfillment of the 17th CPCZ Congress conclusions and on our party's main tasks in the present period. In conclusion he wished the Central Committee and all Greek Communists a successful implementation of the congress resolutions, which will undoubtedly become a significant theoretical and practical contribution to the fight of Greek working people for their democratic and social rights and for the consolidation of peace in the world.

The reception was also attended by Jozef Nalepka, CSSR ambassador to the Republic of Greece.

MORE ON NUCLEAR SAFETY, 'CRACK' AT BOHUNICE

AU011609 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 87 p 2

[CTK report: "On Supervising the Safety of Nuclear Installations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The State Supervision of Nuclear Safety Authority issued last year a total of 136 binding decisions concerning the location, construction, and operation of nuclear power stations. It carried out 62 specialized inspections, in the course of which it detected shortcomings in 15 cases and fined the operators in three more cases.

At the end of January 1987 the first unit of the V 2 power station in Jaslovske Bohunice had to be taken out of operation in an unplanned move because of the appearance of cracks on the body of the hot primary commutator of the second steam generator. The fault was signalled in due time and no radioactive substances escaped to the surrounding area. After the repair and thorough checks, the unit was able to resume operation at full capacity 2 months later.

On the basis of the USSR's initiative, the IAEA drew up two international accords, the first on timely notification of nuclear accidents and the second on the provision of assistance in the event of radiation or nuclear accidents. Czechoslovakia has signed both accords with the provision that with respect to the second accord it reserves for itself the right of ratification. This ratification should take place before the end of this year. The implementation of the provisions of the bilateral agreement between Czechoslovakia and Austria concerning questions of joint interest connected with nuclear installations successfully continued. Two sessions of experts from the two sides were held last year.

This information on supervisory activities in the field of nuclear power was provided in Prague on Wednesday [27 May] by senior officials of the chief inspector's division of the State Supervision of Nuclear Safety Authority, the health offices of the Czech SR and the Slovak SR, and the Czech and Slovak Labor Safety Bureaus.

NO FAST BREEDER NUCLEAR POWER PLANT BEFORE 2000

AU251847 Bratislava SMENA Weekly Supplement in Slovak 15 May 87 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Engineer Ladislav Molnar, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, by Stanislav Stibor: "Our Atom" -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Stibor] Comrade Deputy Chairman, what are the prospects for the Czechoslovak nuclear power engineering through the year 2000?

[Molnar] [Passage omitted] In the course of this year, the CSSR Government is to make a decision regarding the location of further nuclear power plants with reactor blocks of the VVE-1000 type at least one (and maybe even two) of which will go into operation by the year 2000. The total installed performance of nuclear power plants in the CSSR should reach between 10,280 and 11,280 MW in the year 2000. [passage omitted]

[Stibor] We cannot avoid the question, so frequent of late, how safe are the nuclear power plants'? [passage omitted]

[Molnar] [Passage omitted] It is necessary to stress that until now not in a single one of the operational blocks has there occurred a situation that would lead to a radioactivity leak or to power plants staff or the environment being endangered.

[Stibor] A no less important activity is the removal of radioactive wastes, as well as the possible influence of nuclear power plants on environment...

[Molnar] The greatest problem is the safe removal of burned out fuel and highly active wastes which are produced during nuclear fuel processing. In view of the fact that we are sending the burned out fuel to the USSR, the processing of fuel is taking place outside our territory. In this way we are getting rid of more than 99 percent of fissionable products, having fewer worries over highly active wastes.

During the operation itself, there were produced medium- and low-active wastes, to the processing and safe neutralization of which we pay great attention in our country. According to the type of waste, this concept requires several technical solutions.

Concentrated liquid waste are being solidified directly on the premises of the nuclear power plant and the ensuing product goes into metal drums. Here we employ several processes -- bitumenization using bitumen or bitumen emulsion, calcination connected with bitumenization, but also with cementation, or cementation.

Solid fuels are sorted out and unburnable wastes are pressed into metal drums. Burnable wastes are burned and the ashes -- with suitable binding substances added, whether cement or bitumen -- are put into metal drums.

Gassy wastes are purified through various filters, and the used filtration material is then being processed as solid waste.

The metal drums filled with processed radioactive wastes will be transported in shielded [tienene] containers to regional depots, which we will build in our country still in the course of this 5-year period. In the depots, the metal drums will be deposited in reinforced concrete subterranean reservoirs, augmented by additional protective barriers against the escape of radionuclides from the wastes into the surroundings. [passage omitted]

[Stibor] The next generation of the nuclear power engineering's development are the so-called fast breeders. When can we count on them going into operation in our country?

[Molnar] We can say that fast breeders which are in operation abroad have proved their technical feasibility and have an almost unlimited fuel base. However, they are still considerably more expensive than thermal reactors. And thus -- as the consequences of the existing economic indicators, and as the consequences of a certain slowdown in the development of thermal nuclear power engineering compared with what was envisaged 10-15 years ago -- the pace of the development of fast breeders throughout the world has slowed down. And this applies to a certain extent to the USSR also. It is understandable that this fact is also reflected in the Czechoslovak nuclear program. For this reason we in the CSSR will not start building a fast breeder nuclear power plant before the year 2000.

EHRENBERGER ON NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING PLANS

AU010700 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 19 13 May 87 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Engineer Vlastimil Ehrenberger, candidate of sciences, CSSR minister of fuels and power, by Vlastimil Svoboda: "On the Energy Future" -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Svoboda] Comrade Minister, could you define the plans for the development of nuclear power engineering?

[Ehrenberger] For more than 30 years, the Soviet Union has been our partner in the research and the utilization of nuclear power. We gradually concluded agreements with it on cooperation in the construction of power sources in Jaslovske Bohunice, Dukovany, Mochovce, and Temelin. Currently, we have in operation seven light-water reactors of the VVER-440 type 9 with a performance of 440 MW per unit, which in the first two named power plants last year generated more than one-fifth of the total quantity of electricity -- almost 17 million kwh. In the middle of this year we will put the eighth reactor in the Dukovany nuclear power plant into operation.

The last, the fourth block of the power plant in Mochovce, will in 1992 conclude the stage of the construction of the abovementioned type of reactors. However, in Temelin there is already growing a new nuclear power engineering complex with the VVER-1000 reactors, in which everyone of the 4 blocs will have a 1,000 MW performance. The first one of them should go -- according to plan -- into test operation at the end of 1992.

[Svoboda] What are the further prospects?

[Ehrenberger] The further program proceeds from the intention that we will have -- by the end of the century -- installed blocks with a performanceof 11,280 MW. That means that after Temelin we must still build two 1,000 MW reactors, -- right at the beginning of the next millenium -- to which another two power plants with the performance 2x1,000 MW will be added in accordance with the needs of the national economy. Suitable locations have already been designated in eastern Slovakia, northern Moravia, and eastern Bohemia. This construction will ensure a roughly 30 percent share of nuclear power [jadro] in our overall production of electricity by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and more than 50 percent in the year 2000. [passage omitted]

[Svoboda] Let us return to the present. The turbines of the fourth block in Dukovany will begin turning this July. But it will take 2 more years before another one goes into operation in Mochovce. What use will the Ministry of Fuels and Power make of them?

[Ehrenberger] [passage omitted] In the period between putting into test operation the fourth block in Dukovany and the first one in Mochovce, we will devote ourselves mainly to tasks connected with starting the construction of individual parts in Mochovce. We will gradually prepare them for tests and operation, while making use of the considerable experiences gained, in particular, in Dukovany. The unique features of the Mochove nuclear power plant will require new solutions.

[Svoboda] What are they?

[Ehrenberger] There is, in particular, the application of antiseismic measures, the use of a new automated system for control of technological programs, and other matters. At the same time, the construction in Temelin and the preparations of other nuclear power plants will continue. And we will also not forget to gradually modernize the existing blocks, in order to improve their operational and safety features and create conditions for using their waste heat. [passage omitted]

The questions of the effectiveness of nuclear power engineering and of increasing nuclear safety are now coming unequivocally to the foreground. At the same time the demands which arise from them on the economics of the participants in construction are fairly large. One also finds the root of many problems there, when discussing and approving documentation and concluding economic contracts. The restructuring of the economic mechanism should create the necessary prerequisites for their more rational solution, above all, by strengthening the position of the consumer [odberatel].

[Svoboda] Will this not be to the detriment of nuclear safety?

[Ehrenberger] It must not be! Nuclear safety is the fundamental criterion of the planning, construction, and operation of nuclear power plants. We have a very well-worked-out system of generally mandatory regulations of nuclear safety in the individual phases -- in the selection of the construction site, in designing, production, construction, assembly, and the operation of blocks. They correspond to the regulations of the IAEA and thus demand the comparable world standard of the entire process [sentence as published]. Their fulfillment, of course, is being systematically checked. [passage omitted]

[Svoboda] Will you actively cooperate with state supervision?

[Ehrenberger] The world's findings, as well as ours, show that a strong quality state supervision is an advantage for the operators of nuclear power plants. It is not enough only to work out and issue safety regulations and let them be signed, that the staff is acquainted with them. The complexity of nuclear power engineering requires an active technological approach by supervisory agencies and by our ministry. We must, in particular, catch technological shortcomings from the beginning of the work on the project, in the preparation of production and operation. Every worker and technician of a nuclear power plant, and especially specialists, who decide the quality and effectiveness of production and nuclear safety, must fulfill their duties even better. [passage omitted]

[Svoboda] You mentioned the development of nuclear power engineering. Is a similar program for increasing nuclear safety prepared?

[Ehrenberger] It is, and we are working it out in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA states. Above all, a systematic modernization of nuclear power plants is involved -- those which already exist, those which are being built, and those which are being planned -- by means of reconstructions of adaptations of individual technological complexes. At the same time, conceptual work is underway on the development of a new generation of reactors, which -- even in their basic design -- will achieve a high standard of nuclear safety. The program is complemented also by the further development of cadres training and by ensuring the quality of equipment and systems. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC-PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED -- A scientific-production association for the accelerated development of biotechnologies was founded in Brno on 26 May. Twenty-two Czechoslovak research institutes and industrial and agricultural enterprises and organizations, including foreign trade organizations, are members of the association. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May 87 p 2 AU]

BILD: HONECKER 'WANTS TO RESIGN NEXT SPRING'

DW020934 Hamburg BILD in German 2 Jun 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Erich Honecker, Resignation Next Year?"]

[Text] Erich Honecker (74) wants to resign next spring as SED chief. As BILD has learned, he wants to remain chairman of the Council of State and undertake representational tasks only. Egon Krenz (50) and Saxonian SED Chief Hans Modrow (59) are mentioned as possible successors.

HONECKER SAYS VISIT TO FRG 'VERY PROBABLE'

LD020950 Hamburg DPA in German 0922 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Amsterdam, 2 Jun (DPA) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, considers it "very probable" that he will visit the Federal Republic this year. Honecker said this is an interview in the newspaper DE VOLKSKRANT published in Amsterdam today.

The timing of a visit as well as the issues he intends to discuss in Bonn depend on the course of East-West disarmament talks, Honecker said. [passage omitted]

OFFICIALS RECEIVE HUNGARY'S KARPATI ON RELATIONS

Praises Pact Ties With Honecker

LD011523 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council, today received a military delegation from the People's Republic of Hungary currently in the GDR. The delegation is led by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, defense minister of the People's Republic of Hungary. The guest conveyed fraternal greetings from MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated.

During the friendly meeting, which took place in the SED Central Committee Building, the parties honored the good state of fraternal relations between their parties, states, peoples, and their armies, which are continuingly developing to their mutual benefit on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Support. They reasserted that, together with the USSR and the other brother states, they will do everything to continue strengthening the unbreakable alliance between Warsaw Pact states in the interest of securing peace.

Erich Honecker stated that close cooperation in all areas of social life, based on the firm militant community of the SED and the MSZMP, creates favorable preconditions for the building of socialism and the struggle for peace and disarmament in the international arena. The GDR is led in this by the basic principle that strong socialism means secure peace.

Touching upon the latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in the GDR's capital, Erich Honecker underlined that in the face of the continuingly complicated and tense international situation, the most important task at the moment is to prevent a nuclear inferno, on which the existence of humanity depends.

Once more the socialist states have pointed out a viable path to the creation of a nuclear weapon-free world and a comprehensive system of international security with their far-reaching proposals for a drastic reduction of forces and armaments. At the same time valuable impulses for continuing political dialogue emanate from them.

In this context, he pointed out that understanding and trust are the basis for peaceful world relations. The general secretary informed his guests that the peace initiatives of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states find broad approval among the working people and members of the Army, and that they connect them with outstanding achievements in realizing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress for strengthening and protecting their socialist fatherland.

Col Gen Karpati reported on the efforts of the Hungarian people for successfully completing the tasks decided by the 13th MSZMP Congress. The results of members of the Hungarian People's Army in political and combat training also bear witness to this. They are fulfilling their patriotic and internationalist duty at all times by the side of the Soviet Army and other allied forces.

In recognition and as a tribute to his services to the military securing of socialist achievements and the deepening of comradeship-in-arms between the Armed Forces of the GDR and Hungary, Erich Honecker bestowed the Scharnhorst Order upon the Hungarian defense minister.

Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister; Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Army Colonel General Horst Bruenner, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the National People's Army [NVA] Political Main Administration, also took part in the warm talks.

Istvan Roska, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, also attended the talks.

Exchanges Views With Kessler

LD011203 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1041 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Army General Kessler, SED Central committee Politburo member and minister for national defense, and Col Gen Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian defense minister met today for an exchange of opinions. The guest is heading a Hugarian military delegation that began a visit to the GDR today lasting several days. They were welcomed at Berlin's Schoenefelt Airport with a military ceremony.

During the meeting in the Defense Ministry both sides expressed the certainty that fruitful impulses for the further deepening of the proven military and class alliance will result from the military delegation's stay. The significant proposals of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will be responded to by the soldiers of both armies with new initiatives that correspond to their defense of peace and their socialist achievements.

Army Gen Kessler informed his guest on the achievements of the NVA members in fulfilling the class task set by the 11th SED Congress. Col Gen Karpati conveyed greetings from the Hungarian People's Army and gave an assurance that they will constantly prove themselves loyal allies with great military mastery. Taking part in the talks were members of the Defense Ministry collegium. Hungarian Ambassador Istvan Roska also attended the talks. This evening the GDR defense minister will give a dinner honoring the military delegation.

HONECKER CABLES HUNGARY'S KADAR ON BIRTHDAY

AU281747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulatory message to MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar:

Dear Comrade Janos Kadar:

On the occasion of your 75th birthday I convey to you fraternal militant greetings and most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Communists, and all working people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf.

Your name and your work at the head of the MSZMP are inseparably linked with all the Hungarian people have achieved under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party during the years of socialist construction.

SED members and citizens of our Republic know and regard you as a convinced communist and ardent patriot of your country, as a tested internationalist and a respected statesman. They know of your personal contribution to the friendship and cooperation between our peoples, to the alliance with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, and to the strengthening of our internationalist community of equal socialist states.

You are dedicating all your strength to the noble cause of socialism the only just social system that serves man, and to peace, the supreme asset of mankind that is so much in danger today.

On your day of honor I would like to sincerely thank you for the trusting communist cooperation and to convey our best wishes for good health, creative energy, and personal well-being.

With communist greetings,

E. Honecker,
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

HONECKER CONGRATULATES AFGHANISTAN'S NAJIBULLAH

AU272002 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 87 p 6

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], and Haji Mohammad Chamkani, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

On the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the GDR and DRA, I convey the most cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the PDPA Central Committee, and the people of the DRA on behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council.

The conclusion of the agreement was an outstanding event in the close and friendly relations between our states and peoples. It is in accord with the peoples' efforts for a peaceful future and reflects the firm will of the GDR and the DRA to make an effective contribution to this.

It is a pleasure for me to be able to state that on the basis of the friendship agreement the relations have been developing to our mutual advantage in many spheres. I am convinced that the fruitful cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will continue to deepen and to be strengthened. You may rest assured that the GDR will continue to show solidarity at the side of the friendly Afghan people.

I wish you good health and further successes for the well-being of the Afghan people.

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

FRG ENVOY HOLDS RECEPTION, INVITES OFFICIALS

LD262303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission, gave a reception in Berlin today on the anniversary of the proclamation of the FRG's Basic Law. At his invitation Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; State Council Deputy Chairman Gerald Goetting; Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Council of Ministers Member Otto Arndt; and other officials from GDR public life, including Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended at the Permanent Mission. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR were also present.

HONECKER, HAMBURG MAYOR DISCUSS SECURING PEACE

LD011303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Klaus von Dohnanyi, mayor of Hamburg and member of the SPD Party Executive, in the Council of State Building in Berlin for talks. Mayor Dohnanyi is in the GDR capital for the International Mayors' Meeting.

The meeting was held in an open and objective atmosphere. The sides fully agreed that securing peace must be the main task of all policies and that security in the nuclear age is only possible together on the basis of equal security for all. Erich Honecker stressed that committment of peace remains all the more important as the international situation remains complicated.

Now, for the first time, a real chance of arriving at actual disarmament agreements is discernible. The key to this is the elimination of all nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. The chance on hand must be used to bring about a breakthrough. The GDR decisively favors a zero solution for greater-range medium-range missiles in Europe, with no ifs or buts. It equally supports eliminating shorter range missiles. This double zero solution would be a significant victory for all those who want a stable peace. It would also serve the interests of security and detente if the government in Bonn were to back a double zero solution. Klaus von Dohnanyi pointed out that the SPD shares this view. In this conection, the two parties to the conversation stressed the significance of SED and the SPD initiatives to create a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe.

Erich Honecker explained the decisions of the latest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. He pointed out the great significance of this session, from which a new and powerful impetus toward securing peace and disarmament will emanate. At the nub of the session was the prevention of a nuclear war, the transition to concrete measures of nuclear disarmament, the reduction of tensions in Europe, and the development of the CSCE process.

Erich Honecker and Klaus von Dohnanyi agreed that everything must be done to achieve a stable and peaceful Europe. The joint European home must be protected and set in order. The two German states have an active contribution of their own to make toward this.

Erich Honecker stressed the GDR will continue its policy of peaceful coexistence toward the FRG. Respect must be paid to the fact that the issue concerns two states with differing social orders and alliance memberships. The GDR is interested in constructive political dialogue with the responsible political forces of the FRG, as in the expansion of relations, not least trade and economic relations, to mutual advantage. The two parties to the conversation praised the contacts between the GDR and Hamburg and stressed their interest in further expanding those contacts.

Taking part in the conversation were: State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the Council of State; Karl Seidel, director of the West Germany Department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR; and Senate Director Dr Walter Juergen Schmid.

ROMANIAN GUARD SHOOTS MAN FLEEING INTO HUNGARY

LD011731 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] A Romanian, violating the border, has been shot dead in the territory of our homeland by a Romanian border guard. In the early evening of last Friday [29 May] in the Ujszentivan region, (Leonte Djordje), a 28-year-old Romanian citizen, crossed the Romanian-Yugoslav border and then the Yugoslav-Hungarian border. He was followed by the Romanian border guard, who used his weapon in Hungarian territory, as a consequence of which (Leonte Djordje) lost his life.

The responsible Hungarian organs have taken the necessary measures. A detailed examination of the affair is in progress, with the joint participation of the Romanian and Yugoslav organs.

ARMAND HAMMER MEETS WITH KADAR, OTHERS

LD011255 Budapest MTI in English 1115 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, JUNE 1 (MTI) -- On Monday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met at the Budapest headquarters of the Central Committee Armand Hammer, president of the board of directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, a noted U.S. businessman and public figure.

At the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, discussions were held on topical issues of East-West relations and Hungarian-U.S. ties. The meeting was attended by Richard Jacobs, first vice-president of the Occidential Petroleum Corporation, and Mark Palmer, ambassador of the United States of America to Hungary, as well as Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the HSWP Central Committee.

During his visit to Hungary from May 30 to June 1, Armand Hammer held talks with Gyorgy Aczel, general director of the Social Sciences Institute of the HSWP Central Committee, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee, members of the Political Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. The discussions were mainly concerned with issues of the international situation and Hungarian-U.S. relations.

KADAR, LOSONCZI MEET OUTGOING FRG ENVOY

LD311825 Budapest MTI in English 1656 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of the parliament met Ernst Friedrich Jung, outgoing ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Hungary of the FRG, who left his post.

KADAR, LAZAR RECEIVE OUTGOING CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD311828 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of the parliament, met Euclides Vazuez Candela, outgoing ambassador to Hungary of the Republic of Cuba, who left his post.

GROSZ DISCUSSES OPENNESS, REFORM, INDUSTRY

LD221220 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1835 GMT 21 May 87

["News Background" phone-in program presented by Akos Mester, with guests Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, and Pal Ivanyi, chairman of Budapest Council -- live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Mester] Our first question is, in effect, a statement. Public opinion has become more critical. How does the political leadership receive this more critical public mood?

[Grosz] What I can say first is that it receives it with concern; there is no political leadership that is happy about growing criticism. Second, I can say that it receives it with a readiness for action. Leadership is determined to search out the causes of a deteriorating mood, a deteriorating public opinion, and to decide on these matters. So I would like to add right away that in the deterioration of the mood of public opinion, the deterioration of living standards plays a very big role. But we must not look for the causes only in the deterioration of living standards or the more difficult circumstances. It is my conviction that the fate and future of the country's economic situation, that is the country's prospects, play an extremely important part. A great many people worry that we shall lose everything we have achieved, and a great many do not see a way out of this rather difficult situation. This plays at least as important a part in this deteriorating public mood as the development of living standards.

But I think there are also other reasons. Among the causes I would certainly list -- I can say this on the basis of my political experiences -- that there is a certain degree of lack of information. Many questions, new questions on which decisions have been reached, are not understood by people.

[Mester] Do you mean public opinion?

[Grosz] Public opinion, that is right.

[Mester] And what is the cause of this?

[Grosz] Most probably one of the reasons lies in the weakness of the information given; a second reason can most probably be found in that we have not devoted enough attention and time to exposing the connection between the various decisions and phenomena. We have left it somewhat to people to find their own way in events. And it is an old lesson that if we do not help, they look for the answers themselves to the questions. [passage omitted]

[Mester] Gabor Szabados phoned -- his telephone number is 330-396 -- saying that the voice of the political opposition had undeniably strengthened. His question is whether this opposition can be unequivocally labelled as socio-politically harmful and antistate?

[Grosz] It is natural that in a situation such as this the voice of the opposition gains strength, partly because the objection situation provides the opportunity for this, and partly because the political circumstances and relations make it possible. When there are many unanswered questions it is natural that there are also opposing or hostile answers.

As to whether all this should be regarded as hostile or harmful, my categorical position is: No. Many different trends can be detected. One of these undoubtedly wants socialism, but it wants it in a different way, better than the way we are doing it at the moment. This is beyond dispute. There is another current of opposition. I would not say that this wants socialism, but in all certainty it wants a democratic social structure and is looking for a framework for this according to its own ideas. And there is also a decidedly hostile line of force which is organizing to change the system.

My attitude is that no matter which trend we are looking at in the opposition forces, their criticisms have many elements that are instructive and worth using, and a governing party must pay attention in all circumstances to what is being said. Or, if I reverse this, it is not certain that from its position of power the governing party is capable of giving a modern, accurate answer, one demanded by life, to all questions. The history of the workers movement proves that from the opposition, from an opposing position, it is possible to engage more boldly in politics and to express opinions on various phenomena. The consequences are different when they are expressed in a position of power.

[Mester] Geza Telefai on 278-865 says that much is being said these days about the need to reform the system of political institutions, and asks what this means.

[Grosz] It is certainly true that concepts here have not been clarified. There are as many interpretations of the term "reform of the system of political institutions" as there are people. The intentions are also very diverse and varied. The party leadership has an established stance on this. A decision was reached after the 13th congress that the functioning of the components of the system of political institutions must be examined individually. They must be analyzed; the relationships among them must be examined, and they must be modernized.

[Mester] Excuse me, but has this decision been made public?

[Grosz] Well, of course, in the structure of party organizations everywhere. Party committees, regional party committees, have drawn up their own work program in the spirit of this concept.

[Mester] So this means that the leading political bodies are dealing very intensely with question?

[Grosz] That is correct.

[Mester] But public opinion still does know enough about it. So again we must return to the subject we discussed earlier: not enough information is being provided. Is this not so?

[Grosz] No, I do not think so. We cannot approach public opinion until something has matured, taken shape, or until there is at least a basis for debate on some issue. Eight working committees are operating, each analyzing different strategic areas of the system of political institutions. They are gathering experiences, collecting them, and putting them into categories. And then these are sent back to a wider circle for debate, an exchange of views, where the various questions are then debated, characterized and judged by a wider community.

A political culture, or tradition if you like, has developed in this country which states that this is the mechanism for the shaping of political processes. A concept developed by a smaller community is born, it matures, which then comes to debate, more experiences are incorporated. We must not say something in a wider circle until this core is ready with the contours of renewal already visible because we would only cause confusion.

[Mester] This is obviously true, but I am sure you will agree that political culture will only be able to unfold if the necessary information is always available.

[Grosz] Of course, there is no argument between us on this point. But it is by no means irrelevant when the information is released, when public opinion or those concerned are involved -- as they say -- in the decision over one or another issue. A political leadership cannot adopt the habit of causing confusion and chaos. It must adopt the custom of discussing its endeavors, of pondering the remarks and critical comments and then issuing a program.

[Mester] Kristof Totfalussy on 175-311 says: It seems that the Soviet leadership is carrying out its own political, economic and social reforms quickly and consistently. He asks: What effect does this have on Hungary?

[Grosz] There is extremely great interest in this country in the developments currently taking place in the USSR, and this is only natural. But this does not only apply to Hungary. In my view there is no single political party, government or even a consciously politicized person in the world today who does not list among his most important questions that of settling his attitude toward the changes taking place in the USSR, of providing some explanation for himself or an appraisal.

The Hungarian political leadership has also done this, of course. The Central Committee openly before the country and the whole world, stated unambiguously that it agrees with the renewal and endeavor that is taking place there, and that it supports it. And as to the question -- because this is how people ask it -- of why you are not doing things as they are done in the USSR, our stance is very clear: Regarding the fundamental endeavor, the fundamental lessons, we do have things to learn from the Soviet practice. And this is consistent. In many respects I think we are beyond the issue now being resolved over there. At the same time, it is my conviction that our attributes and characteristics are very different, so what is happening there must not be copied; but the essence of the concept -- namely greater consistency in the renewal, the intention for renewal, the critical self-examination, the removal of obstacles in the way of progress, the removal of political and if need be personal obstacles -- it is a lesson which is important for the Hungarian leadership. [passage omitted]

[Mester] It is my feeling that there are quite a few things in this new concept which we could make good use of or at least which would be worth paying attention to. Do you agree?

[Grosz] Yes, to the extent that it has been an unfortunate characteristic of Hungarian political life in the past years -- or I could even say in past decades -- that it has drawn exaggereated conclusions from certain basic or partial successes. It is beyond dispute that the Hungarian example, the Hungarian model -- as we termed it; it was not a term used by outsiders -- very quickly emerged in the Hungarian political vocabulary. So it is quite true that there was a degree of complacency in Hungarian political thinking and perception.

I say nevertheless that a great many things can be learned from the Soviet practice, especially from its way of thinking, conduct, and style. But learning must not in any circumstances mean copying, because during the course of our history we had a period when we copied uncritically and paid a heavy price for it.

[Mester] As they say in Budapest: It did not work out.

[Grosz] It did not work out, that is right. [passage omitted]

[Mester] Many viewers say that the loss of prestige of the technical intelligentsia could have harmful effects in the long term. They ask what guarantees there are that the government will change this situation now that financial resources are more scarce.

[Grosz] The answer is quite simple: we are on an enforced course. We have no other option. If dynamic development does not take place in technical renewal and innovation, and also in the renewal of technological readiness and culture, then our economy will be unable to remain on its feet and keep up with the competition developing in the world. One of the reasons for our economic problems today is that we are sending to external markets fewer and fewer competitive products of good quality at a good price, at a price that sells. The first requirement for competitiveness is technological, and the second requirement is that the commodity should contain an increased portion of intellectual content, giving a newer, more energy efficient product.

So I see this enforced course as the driving force that will push us at the cost of great sacrifices -- I would like to stress: at the cost of great sacrifices -- onto the course of technical development. By great sacrifices I mean also that we might perhaps have to make temporary sacrifices at the expense of living standards. I can well imagine that a system of mechanisms that we have become accustomed to must be shaken up and altered, for the sake of thrift. Perhaps the administrative institutional apparatus may have to be simplified and made cheaper in order to free resources.

And I think that, although this is a much debated question, in this respect it is allowable to take on even further credit possibilities, but only for achieving a higher level of technical progress and to speed up development.

[Mester] Yes, but is a more intensive technical development conceivable without a slightly more intensive recognition of the technical intelligentsia?

[Grosz] No, it is inconceivable. That goes without saying.

[Mester] I think this is what the questioner was getting at.

[Grosz] This is completely justified because since the liberation, for the past 40 years, the Hungarian intelligentsia in general, and the technical intelligentsia in particular, has not been recognized either in the material or in the moral sense in a way that would be justified by the position it occupies in society. It is worth dissecting the reasons for this, but I do not think this is the task of News Background.

In my view we misjudged the place and role of social justice in our public life. Our way of thinking was that this was our intelligentsia, namely the intelligentsia of the Hungarian working class and peasantry, so that by the yardsticks of equality and equal rights the material recognition of the worker-peasant intelligentsia should be at the level of the earnings of workers and peasants. I think this is the wrong approach. The intelligentsia generally puts more on the community table, and hitherto we have not recognized this additional contribution.

But much is still happening. I would like to tell you that there are large enterprises in Budapest where from their own resources, through their own efforts, the earnings of the intelligentsia multiplied in comparison to the previous situation, raising them faster than the earnings of skilled workers, for instance, or of staff members. [passage omitted]

[Mester] On 1 May there was a discussion, during which you were asked a question. You answered this question and then received rather a lot of letters. The question was why no changes were decided upon at the last Central Committee session. You said something like this: Because one cannot stitch the coat to the button. There must be various ways of interpreting and even misinterpreting this answer, otherwise you would not have received so many responses. If you think that this present programme is suitable for talking about this question in more detail, then please do so.

[Grosz] Thank you for the opportunity. Let me say at the outset, however, that it seems to me that the reason why I found myself in a position where I received many comments, many expressing agreement but even more critical ones, as well as advice, is because reporters believe that a program is more interesting when the respondent gives one-sentence replies. That is why I received letters which went as follows: You got things back to front, it is not the concept that has to be worked out first and the methods adjusted to them, to be followed by the creation of personnel requirements, but the other way round. Since this leadership in any case cannot any longer work out a new concept -- this is what they wrote to me -- first create the personnel conditions, then the concept, and finally work out the methods for it.

At that time I could not present the following point: Look, this way is valid when a society is in an economic and political crisis, when the existing concept, as well as the ideas on the table, and the leadership too, have been swept away by events. Hungary, in 1956: Czechoslovakia in 1968; Poland in 1980 -- I will not go on. Here, however, despite the difficulties, political conditions are much more stable: there is a great desire for creativity, a desire to act, and this leadership is open to observation and suggestions.

Thus, I think that the leadership, encompassing the ideas of very many people, must evolve the concept of development, must debate the most effective methods required for it, and must gradually involve -- gradually but with growing rapidity -- those forces that understand the new endeavors, are willing to undertake the confrontations which are involved in them, and who can carry these endeavors to fruition. In this changing world and in this new situation it is perfectly true that the requirements on the leaders, at a high level, the highest level, the medium level and lower down as well, have changed. Today I feel, in the course of my everyday work, that there is a greater demand that the credibility of the leaders should be more marked; I think that the demand for more consistent work and determination has also increased regarding the leaders, and I think that the leaders are expected to show greater openness.

[Mester] Is this justified?

[Grosz] Yes, of course, it is with justification. These demands are justified. Now, the leadership group must either adjust or must be refreshed. Those who cannot keep pace must find employment in other areas. I am convinced that this process will take place and a harmony will be created between the goals, that is, the program, and between the means and the cadre requirements. [passage omitted]

[Mester] My colleagues have just informed me that 725 phone calls have come in so far. Obviously, we cannot answer every question. There are questions concerning industry. Dr Rudolf Ligeti, telephone number 852-802, asks: How is selective industrial development evolving in Budapest; which industries will be moved to the countryside and when; will there be new industrial jobs in Budapest?

[Grosz] Well, I am very optimistic that the job opportunities will not have to be expended. In the course of 10 years 760 plants have been abolished in Budapest within the framework of settling industry in the provinces; 160,000 people have been transferred to jobs in the provinces. The decrease has been greater of course; the workforce has decreased by about 260,000-270,000 in 10 years.

[Mester] This is in industry?

[Grosz] Yes, in industry, this is very important. Now, I think that relocation need not be continued at the same pace under the guise of selectivity. In my opinion there should only be a few factories relocated, those whose presence are not in the interest of the capital. I am thinking here of factories whose activity requires a great deal of water and where the environment is greatly polluted.

[Ivanyi] There are 41 such factories or plants. It is envisaged that these will be relocated in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. I imagine that not all of this will be carried out, but in the case of those enterprises which are condemned to relocation for the sake of the protection of the environment, if the polluting effects can be eliminated then some of them can of course, stay here. It seems that of the 41 enterprises concerned, 10 will be able to solve this problem in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

[Mester] Is there an implication, however, that it is all right to pollute the environment in the provinces?

[Grosz] No, no this is not what is involved here. Rather, it is much more costly to build solutions for the protection of the environment into an existing technological system than it is to do so in the case of a new installation.

[Ivanyi] It must be added that the transformation of the structure is not the same thing as the relocation of industry. These are two different matters. One is an important part of the other, but they are not the same thing. The most important area of the transformation of the structure is the change in the product structure. This is the introduction of new products inside the enterprises. While this involves a certain amount of movement of labor, this is not relocation and this movement is not very considerable. There is movement of labor of this sort already; what is more, there is too much of it.

[Grosz] According to our experiences, approximately 30 percent of the workforce of the industrial enterprises are constantly on the move. Thus, the change in the production structure is an activity that takes place first and foremost inside the enterprises, that is where it must be carried out, and the development of the composition of industry in the capital has developed in a correct direction in my view. This will slow down. After all, those branches have developed rapidly in line with the earlier concept which should be located in the capital in the future as well. The processing industry amounts to 90 percent of the industry in the capital, whereas the production of basic materials amounts to only 10 percent. Thus, regarding the large units, things are all right and within this there is further selection. Metallurgical activities have decreased, while the printing industry, for example, has grown dynamically, as has the telecommunications and the instrument industries. Thus, the reorganization is in the right direction. In my opinion, the task now is to refine it.

[Mester] Now, will this reorganization involve a considerable volume of unemployment, and if so, what will be its nature; is it unavoidable? These are the questions that have arrived on this issue. It is also asked how great the unemployment will be and how long it is expected to last. These questions have come from many people.

[Grosz] These questions were to be expected. This issue concerns many people in this country. There is a very simple reason for this: we are talking a great deal about it, and by now we are not only talking but certain measures aimed at accelerating this process have already appeared. However, the situation of the capital is not the same as the situation in the country as a whole. We have made all sorts of calculations, and on my calculation there is no realistic danger of unemployment in the capital. At least, there is no problem in this respect in the sense that it should adversely affect any significant social strata. [passage omitted]

Now, it is a fundamental task of the leadership to limit these unavoidable difficulties to the smallest possible sphere; in other words, that it should not make the fate of these people more difficult through carelessness, decisions that have not been thought out, irresponsibility or mistakes by those administering these matters. Besides this, the leadership must introduce means to ease these difficulties. For example, if someone has only 1 or 2 years left before retirement, we cannot ask him to learn a new trade. It must be made possible for him to retire on the same pension as if he had worked to pension age, and to undertake other work while receiving the pension. One can also envisage circumstnces where the family ties make a move impossible. For example, when they have their own house in a certain place and the wife has a job there, it is impossible to move the man to Budapest. He has to be retrained and during the period of retraining he must be paid wages, for 6 months or a year, depending on the trade he has to learn, during which he can prepare himself for his new task. And, yes, new employment must be created in many places. [passage omitted]

[Mester] In practice what we are talking about is that we cannot set ourselves up to produce a deficit. Is this not so? There are a good many enterprisese which, well, must be wound up. Realities must be taken into consideration. Now, in this connection, Mrs Kardos, telephone number 570-025, says: A strange situation has developed in which it is precisely the economic activities of the politically-important factories and branches which produce the greatest losses - obviously she is thinking of metallurgy, engineering and so on -- but does not the elimination of the losses, the liquidation of enterprises, factories, come up against obstacles of an ideological kind? This is an important question.

[Grosz] Well, I do not know what ideological obstacles the questioner has in mind. I understand the political aspect: it is obvious that the winding-up of a plant employing 20 people is also politically much simpler than having to redeploy thousands of workers, particularly if the factory is of a traditional type, employing workers who have ties with this place of work going back several generations. This is not an ideological obstacle but something involving a political burden, which must be handled more circumspectly and calmly. I think that a country cannot live on tradition alone. When the world changes, it formulates new requirements. When the world demands new skills from us, new knowledge, new organization, this is something that we must undertake to provide, and one cannot analyze this from an ideological approach. This can only be approached from the aspect of usefulness, effectiveness, the final result, and must be approached very concretely. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

RISE IN INTEREST RATES -- Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- As of June 1st the National Bank of Hungary has raised the interest rates on short term refinancing loans received by banks and institutes of finance by two per cent, in order to influence credit demands by Hungarian companies and cooperatives and to improve balance. The interest rates on notes presented after June first for transfer accounting are rising to the same extent, but rates on bank of issue loans financing liabilities from exports remain unchanged. The measure does not influence the rates on loans to the general public. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1623 GMT 1 Jun 87 LD]

URBAN VISITS INDIA -- New Delhi, May 27 (MTI) -- Lajos Urban, Hungarian minister of transport, visited India on the invitation of Mohsina Kidwai, minister or urban development. On Wednesday Lajos Urban held talks on the development of bilateral transport relations at the Ministries of Urban Development, and Transport, Railways and Civil Aviation. The parties signed an agreement on bilateral scientific and technical cooperation in the field of transport, and the establishemmt of direct relations between Hungarian and Indian designing and constructing enterprises. The Hungarian Minister met Jyoti Basu, chief minister of West Bengal. At the Hungarian Information and Cultural Centre in New Delhi Lajos Urban opened an exhibition on the history and state of Hungarian transport and delivered a paper on transport policy and transport planning. Concluding his visit to India, Lajos Urban has left for China. [Text] [Budapest MTI in Englkish 1455 GMT 27 May 87 LD]

BERECZ VISITS BORSOD -- Janos Berecz, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, has acquainted himself with the life of County Borsod. He went to the Borsod Chemical Combine and then visited one of the workers in his home. Finally he spoke about ideological questions at the County Party Committee. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 May 87 LD]

EVANGELIST-JEWISH RELATIONS -- Budapest, May 8 (MTI) -- The Church and the Jewry Committee of the European Evangelists' held its annual session in Budapest from May 6-8, with Bishop Gyula Nagy giving a lecture on the churches and the life of the Evangelist Church in Hungary. Participants discussed the theological, historical and social aspects of the relations between Christians and Jews, and the experience of dialogue and prospects. They visited the Dohany Street Synagogue and the Rabbinical Seminary in Budapest. In honour of the participants the Ecumenical Council of the Hungarian Churches and the Evangelist Church in Hungary gave a reception. Bishop Karoly Toth of the Reformed Church, acting deputy president of the Ecumenical Council gave a welcoming address. Present were representatives of the Hungarian churches and the Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 8 May 87 LD]

OPPOSITION STATEMENT CALLS FOR 'INDEPENDENT POLAND'

LD011223 Hamburg DPA in German 1125 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun (DPA) -- Sixty-one leading Polish intellectuals and representatives of the opposition have expressed the hope that the forthcoming visit by Pope John Paul II will "open new horizons" for Poland, and will jolt the populace from its apathy.

In a statement published today they express the conviction that Poland can "only find a way out of its catastrophic situation" if the people accept part of the responsibility for the fortunes of the country.

It is a prerequisite that the population "in a courageous and considered way" come out in support for the right to independence of the Polish state, for a life of democracy, freedom and respect for rights, and for the independent determination of economic order.

These aims should be striven for without force. There can be no just Europe without an independent Poland. The statement was composed on Sunday in Warsaw during a confidential meeting with workers' leader Lech Walesa.

Among the signatories are -- in addition to Walesa and Solidarity leaders Zbigniew Bujak, Adam Michnik, and Jacek Kuron -- film director Andrzef Wajda; Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, the German book trade peace prizewinner; and Jerzy Turowicz, chief editor of the Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY.

The head of the Catholic Church, who is of Polish origin, intends to visit his native country from 8 to 14 June, this being the third visit since his election.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES CPSU MEMBER GRISHKYAVICHUS

LD020432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Pyatras Grishkyavichus, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

The friendship and cooperation between the Polish and Soviet nations was emphasized, and it was pointed out that special occasions create close relations between the Soviet Republics bordering Poland. [sentence as heard]

This found expression, among other things, in the cordial reception given to the Polish party delegation which, during the 27th CPSU Congress paid a visit to Lithuania. Today, Pyatras Grishkyavichus participated in the opening of the first international border exchange fair in Bialystok.

JARUZELSKI OPENS, CLOSES FOURTH PZPR PLENUM

TRYBUNA LUDU Reports Opening

AU271545 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 May 87 pp 1, 5

[Report on opening speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 22 May session of the Fourth PZPR Plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] Opening the fourth plenum, W. Jaruzelski welcomed to it leading party members and invited guests, including first secretaries of all primary and shop party organizations, plant committee secretaries, workers self-management activists, trade unionists, ZSMP [Warsaw Administration of the Union of Polish Youth] activists in plants, members of the Central Committee Commission for Internal Party Affairs, and voivodship secretaries for political-organizational problems.

W. Jaruzelski welcomed representatives of the Ursus plant and thanked them for their hospitality. Then he recalled the origins of the fourth plenum:

In line with the 10th congress resolution, at this plenum we will address the issue of primary party organizations, which is the fundamental issue for the PZPR.

Operating every day among people, primary party organizations are the party's first and basic element in triggering and organizing social militancy. The condition and activities of primary organizations are key to produce the party's strategic concept and to determine the realization of our plans.

We hope this plenum becomes a new and strong factor in considerably raising the efficiency, consistency, and effectiveness of all party activities, organizations, and cells. We hope it makes an important contribution to accelerating the economy, implementing the solutions of the second stage of the economic reform, promoting socialist democracy, and searching for new platforms of the Polish people's agreement and cooperation.

That is why we should profoundly and critically analyze the hitherto mechanisms and forms of party work, eliminate whatever is useless and whatever hinders our work, and boldly indicate new solutions to make party work more dynamic and modern.

This means that this plenum's main task is to draw up a specific program for strengthening primary party organizations and their organizational prowess in the life of the party and society and to lay down lines and methods for profoundly transforming the style of party work so it complies with the complicated challenges of modern times.

This plenum has been prepared with great social participation because primary party organizations gave us universal and direct support. The 4-month discussion in these organizations and in party committees of the Politburo produced many valuable views and proposals on how to improve party work. This discussion demonstrated that the party possesses an enormous potential that is not always fully exploited. All voivodships organized community seminars for first secretaries of primary party organizations to discuss fourth plenum problems. Some voivodship committees organized plenary sessions on this subject.

Party scientific institutions actively joined the discussion of the Politburo theses. For example, the PZPR Social Science Academy organized a theoretical-political conference. In addition, a sociological opinion poll was carried out among almost 3,000 first secretaries of primary party organizations and plant committees in all social and vocational communities.

The fourth plenum issues attracted a great interest of nonparty people. Many meetings of primary party organizations were open meetings, and nonparty people attended them because they wanted to know how the party intended to do its job. They presented their views and observations and told us what kind of party organizations they would like to see in their community.

The Central Committee and party newspapers received many letters containing interesting observations and proposals. These letters were published by the central and local press. In addition, we had meetings with some of the authors in the Central Committee.

The process of attracting the social element to plenum preparations produced the direct and militant participation of members of the Central Committee and the Control-Audit Commission. We participated in party meetings dedicated to Politburo theses and we reviewed the performance of primary party organizations.

Many leading party members aired their observations when replying to the opinion poll questions on the plenum issues. Their replies are a valuable hoard of ideas and specific proposals that we extensively utilized when preparing this plenum.

The two meetings to gather information and to exchange views prior to this plenum also produced crucial materials. Central Committee problem commissions, especially the Internal Commission and the Elected and Self-Governing Bodies Commission, were considerably involved in preparing the plenum.

This means that this plenum has many fathers.

On behalf of the Politburo, I offer cordial thanks to all those who shared in preparing this fourth plenum.

'Extensive Excerpts' of Closing

LD242036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] [Announcer] The Fourth PZPR Plenum, which ended yesterday, was the main event of the week. The participants in the deliberations passed a resolution on changes in the party's organizational structures and a resolution on the celebrations of the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered a speech at the end of the plenum. Here are extensive excerpts of his speech.

[Jaruzelski] Esteemed comrades, implementing the decisions of the 10th congress, we devoted today's plenary session, for the first time in the party's history, to the issue of strengthening the primary organizations. They represent the party's foundation, the party's main forces operating on the front line. It is precisely the primary organizations that are of decisive importance for the party's presence and appearance within the work forces and other communities.

Our deliberations have been permeated with the spirit of socialist renewal. They addressed two main topics: first, the economic reform -- the reform of the entire economic mechanism -- to overcome the consequences of the crisis, to accelerate the country's development, and to create strong foundations for an improvement in the conditions of public life; and second, democratization of sociopolitical life so that a speedier release of improvements in the use of the collective potential of social energy, knowledge, and skills continues to be of decisive significance to this renewal.

It is through the toil of the past few years that we have conquered the bridgeheads of what is new and advanced the process of thorough changes. The current level of normalization represents the basic starting point for a persistent, daily struggle for genuine normality, for efficient functioning, for what is modern and efficient, for a pure social atmosphere of all the constituent parts of our life as society, from the smallest to the largest.

The most important and decisive issues are: to strengthen credibility, to restore and consolidate trust, and to make the party's ties with the working class and with society ever closer. Why is it that the progress is so slow here? It is still the case that, as far as the generally held views are concerned, we have failed to produce a conviction that we are indeed able to see through to the end what we decided; to be consistent in implementing the socialist principles; to be determined in our reforms; and to be efficient in action.

Comrade Mieczyslaw Czerniawski quite correctly noticed that the party is often associated in the minds of the people with appeals, meetings, and resolutions. If such an assessment of our work is exaggerated, even harmful, we cannot simply ignore it. Painful experiences have shown to what an inability to break out of the old habits and resistance can lead. Resignation from necessary transformations, indecisiveness, and half-measures have shown how much it costs to break away from the land, to not take up new problems in time, and to take lightly the warnings of the great realist, Lenin, that reality thrown out of the door flies in through the window.

Comrade Mariusz Gulczynski spoke of the dangers of half-measures. The creation of a type of hybrid and attempts at reconciling the obsolete with the new bring about a situation where the old no longer functions but the road is blocked for the new. It is an historic responsibility to ensure that the memorable report of the Central Committee Commission on Consultations in PPR History should not and could never have a further sequel. The import of this does not stop resting upon us for one single moment. If we were to assess our work in relation to the correctness of the resolutions, we would already have highly developed socialism; but we must measure it in accordance with results, with effects. What is decisive is competence and efficiency in implementation. Unfortunately, things are not good here. I also direct these words to us all, to comrades working in the Central Committee and in the central state and economic apparatus: The higher the rung, the greater the demands and responsibilities.

We are increasingly becoming a party of service to the people, of openness to various opinions and attitudes, of real democracy.

However, life demands and the working class and society expect that we should also become able, as a party, to carry out our own decisions consistently, to institute strict discipline for ourselves and others alike, and to count resolutely on those who are ambitious, efficient, and responsible.

The economic reform has come to occupy much space in the discussion. This goes to prove the importance of the problem. There is currently no issue of greater importance for Poland and, consequently, for the party. One cannot but agree with Comrade Marian Truszkowski's statement that the state of the economy exerts an enormous influence on the position of the party. Difficulties add to our concerns and make our mood worse. However, another view voiced from this rostrum is equally valid: that to a large extent the state of the economy largely depends on the quality of party work. Hence, the interdependence that follows here is organic. The conclusions are obvious.

Numerous interesting and valuable proposals have been put forward during the discussion. We regard them as an important contribution of the fourth plenum to the consultations on the theses of the second stage of the reform. However, the reform does not entail economic questions alone; social, class, and ideological issues are entailed here as well. Some comrades suggested that they should be outlined clearly. We will do this during the fifth plenum. We will merely confine ourselves today to a few remarks. The process of reforms inaugurated by the party is full of contadictions and, sometimes, of conflicts. At play here is not only what people have become accustomed to and convinced of, but also direct interests. In many cases, one has to tackle the mood prevailing in one's department, workplace, or sector of the ecoomy and to take on the burden of unpopular issues. It is true that some difficulties besetting this or that collective are, not infrequently, born of the causes beyond the collective's control.

However, the most important thing is to ensure that the criticism should not turn into passiveness, into a philosophy of objective difficulties. Complaints and grievances do not represent the essence of party criticism. It is reflected, above all, by the spirit of searching, by being on the offensive and by being consistent.

Here are examples: the construction combine in Bytom found itself in 1985 in a very difficult financial situation, on the verge of receivership. On the initiative of the primary party organization a radical program was worked out: the number of construction sites was reduced; managers, foremen, and team leaders were assigned specific and individual tasks; discipline was tightened and a war on waste and drunkenness was declared. The combine's situation has markedly improved this year. A quarter of the annual tasks was fulfilled during the first quarter. This is, unfortunately, an extraordinarily rare example as far as the construction industry is concerned. Even in very good enterprises there are considerable reserves that can be put to use.

The Krakow-based Energopol 2 Hydrotechnical Construction Enterprise, again at the initiative of the party organization, took on work which no Polish enterprise has tackled so far: foreign equipment that come to the end of its useful life was purchased at the price of scrap metal. The enterprise overhauled the equipment on its own, without recourse to hard currency expenditure. Technological processes that have so far been in use in only four firms in the world have been mastered. This yielded savings on the order of several million dollars. These technological processes are being used and will continue to be used in building dams and reservoirs in the country; they are also about to be exported.

There are more and more positive examples. However, a significant area of elementary shortcomings still exists. These shortcomings call not only for the proverbial divine retribution but also for the prosecutor and the courts to intervene.

In half of the workplaces inspected by the Supreme Chamber of Control, NIK, losses as a result of poor quality of production in 1986 were higher than in 1985. In total, on the national scale, they exceeded Z81 billion last year. In the same year, foreign customers returned goods valued at around Z2 billion, mainly due to poor quality. Irregularities were noted in nearly two-thirds of enterprises, in establishing and applying norms for the use of raw materials, materials, and fuels. And so, in a situation of enormous difficulties in material supplies and sharp criticism of this state, there is also irrational usage and waste.

The duty of telling the truth also demands a reminder that our hosts in Ursus did not manage to raise quality. In the first quarter of the current year, the State Technical Agricultural Inspectorate had to reject close to 17 percent of the C330-M, 25 percent of C360, and over 23 percent of C363P tractors. I think the excellent workforce of Ursus will manage to triumph over this problem, just as it achieved a high standard of rationalizing activity, for which we sincerely congratulate it.

Adherence to and being guided by the party principles and ideology is a very broad concept. The quality of work is subsumed within this concept -- there is no doubt about it -- as is the cost-conscious and efficient running of the economy and being open to innovative approaches.

It is difficult to speak of leadership when, both from the laboratories and from factory halls, garbage is produced by party hands. Work quality is therefore not only an economic category but also an ideological and moral one. Equally important criteria are attentiveness to social justice and sensitivitiy regarding people's affairs. The working man should know that the party organization is a spokesman of absolute respect for the law, of just practice which is morally pure, open, free from favoritism, and various types of intrigues. This is the support and the defender whenever harm is occurring. As Comrade Kazimierz (Cichecki) quite rightly noticed, the duty of all party cells is to go hand in hand in these matters with the trade unions, to give assistance in the struggle to ensure that people's affairs are dealt with correctly, so that everyone should receive what he is truly entitled.

But there are also those situations where the party organization must go against the current, must state clearly that backing down to pressures that do not accord with realistic possibilities, run contrary to the general social interest, will, in effect, turn against the interests of the work force sooner or later. The second stage will either be a renunciation of the easy option or will not take place at all because as far as the quality of Polish labor and management, technical creativity, and organizational efficiency are concerned, it's the eleventh hour. We will not be able to avoid today's challenges or bide our time over them. That kind of attitude would be a present-day variant of opportunism in respect of party ideas and tasks, as well as Poland's most vital needs, prospects, and future. Things must be more difficult so that they may get better, so that the life of the country may be transformed in the next few years. It is the great national test of maturity.

Comrades, the Politburo report presented by Comrade Jozef Baryla, the speech made by Comrade Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, and numerous voices during the discussion have confirmed the principles of cadre policy that were made precise by the 13th plenum. But they also showed that their implementation is encountering no small difficulties and is giving rise to many reservations. Sociological studies conducted recently by the Academy of Social Sciences revealed a worrying signal. Most of those questioned felt that the basic condition for promotion is that of formal qualifications and loyalty in relation to workplace management. However, originally, independence of thought and action were perceived rather as a barrier. And yet, today like never before, Poland needs creative, progressive, responsible people, so-called restless spirits, those who boldly tackle difficult matters, boldly express new ideas, and boldly take risks.

The sifting mechanism of personnel policy frequently loses them as it slowly sifts out those who are passive and mediocre and who are intent on simply sitting it out. The people with whom you surround yourself and whom you promote reflect on you. This criterion should be consistently applied in this year's personnel reviews and in assessments of management abilities both in the party and in the state apparatus.

The correct implementation of personnel policy requires that it be open, legible, and incapable of being associated with behind-the-scenes assessments and judgments associated with privilege. This is a condition both of objective correctness and social approval. Allow me once again to quote Lenin's words: From the mass of workers, peasants, and intelligentsia there surface quite a few capable and honest nonparty people who should be put into positions of greater responsibility in economic construction, with the communists retaining the right of necessary inspection and of setting the direction. On the other hand, inspection of the communists by nonparty people is also necessary. I also quoted these words in the Central Committee report at the 10th congress. We are going to proceed more boldly in this direction and open up to them opportunities for promotion and for holding down management posts.

This, however, applies to nonparty people and not to contraparty people that were mentioned by Comrade (Witoslawa Giedryc) and Comrade (Stanislaw Klama). The party does not deem itself to be the owner of the Republic. But neither is it going to make apologies for its own existence. Those who think that in socialism progress and economic development can be attained without the party and against the party are deeply mistaken. With the exception of implacable enemies and incurable political adventurers every realistically-minded Pole is aware of this. This is one of the important planes of accord.

Comrades! Linked closely to the personnel-based mainspring of progress are the review of organizational structures and job certification. This is a difficult and complex process exhibiting contradictions and old habits. Assorted interests clash. There are setbacks and barriers and attempts to make matters disappear simply through talking. Unequivocal involvement and overcoming the kind of thinking that says "changes are all right but only in respect of others, our status quo remains" constitute a great area of work for all party links.

We have started to review organizational structures with ourselves. Comrade Kazimierz Cypryniak presented the proposals concerning changes in internal structure and reducing the number of full-time posts in the Central Committee apparatus. We will continue to work on this and subsequent projects so that the changes are mature and effective.

It is necessary to accelerate this work and make it more radical in other sectors of economic, state, and social life. Echelons, organizations, and party members must be the mouthpiece and pioneering force in the implementation of this task.

And now a few words about job certification at factories. Things are not well with it. After the 10th congress for a period of several months, there was a fashion with regards to this subject. Verbiage was flourishing but things looked, and still look, worse regarding its implementation. Bringing the fundamental criteria of job certification into some sort of order is being delayed. There is an unwillingness to take more decisive steps. Administrative posts are bypassed. But there are also encouraging examples. At the Harnam cotton factory in Lodz, (?a spot-check) job certification visit encompassing one third of the posts showed that one worker would be able to man 11 instead of 8 looms through organization streamlining. It is estimated that the complex of undertakings taken as a result of certification will make possible an increase around 25 percent in labor productivity.

The experience of the Institute for the Organization of the Engineering Industry is of great value. Here the organizational structure has been considerably simplified with 7 establishments replacing 18. Half of the managerial posts have been scrapped and the number of people employed has been cut by more than half. Examples of this sort, which unfortunately are still not very numerous, indicate that in those places having management thinking in modern terms, an energetic party organization, self-management, and trade unions concrete results are produced thanks to certification.

Today, the political struggle, and taking ground from the enemy is also the creation of an atmosphere conducive to expressing different views, criticisms, and bold proposals. The party stands firmly on the ground of its program and political line but it does not get into an infallibility complex. While defending its principles it knows that its historical cause does not mean every party member, every echelon, and every activist is always right. The public life cannot be locked into a pattern. The creation of space and its forms, which emerges from the authentic need for activity and willingness for efficient problem solving, is an inalienable need of socialism, and is capable of conforming with the aspirations of the working people. Here I quote the words of Comrade Stanislaw Bar: For an average man, democracy means exactly what he can see with the naked eye in his works, in contacts with offices, and in his housing development.

There are thousands of social organizations active in Poland, as well as various cells of socialist self-management. The statute obliges party members to participate in them and to promote their usefully directed activity.

Worn out cliches assumed that this would be done from outside, in a way, ex-officio [z urzedu]. Currently, the heart of the matter is to act from the inside, to be in the middle of all forms of the social life and in them to gain trust, respect, and support. It is easy to demand democracy, but it is more difficult to observe the democratic rule in practice and to win in an open argument; to win the majority is even more difficult. The way to the nonparty members is not through softness and complaints but through action. A wise citizen is with us not when we are moaning but when we confirm our presence by action, when we are in the lead, when we fight. There exists a Poland of hard work, creative initiatives and courageous reforms, and there exists a Poland of myths, fussing, and negative critical attitudes. For a party member there is no place in the latter.

During the discussions prior to the fourth plenum, a view was voiced that the weakness in the primary party organizations' work stems mainly from their inconsistency in implementing their own resolutions which, moreover, are couched in terms that are too general, failing to answer the question "How?"; resolutions which, as a rule, are not addressed to anyone in particular. The weakest link here is the control of how decisions and tasks have been conducted.

Leadership means, above all, the ability to convince, reconcile, and win over. It is done not by words alone, but, above all, by deeds, by the argument of action and effects.

It is these actions and their effects that determine whether the concept of serving the interests of the working class also acquires full and convincing dimensions. This concept entails a sense of responsibility toward one's own work force and community and, at the same time, toward the entire working class and the nation. It entails the willingness and skill to listen to people's views and to make use of collective wisdom. It entails party, communist culture, and modesty. It entails sensitivity toward people's problems and concerns.

Comrades, we all share the concern that the party is growing old. The influx of young people into our ranks is incommensurate with the requirements and potential. Comrade Stanislaw Kalkus, replying to our questionnaire, was indeed right when he wrote that it is impermissible to abandon oneself to one's memories, to yield to the pressure of the past. To win in the struggle for the young generation, the party -- wherever it is active -- must become the standard bearer of new goals, new methods, and new tasks. I will take the liberty of adding to it: If you want change, modernization, acceleration of Poland's development, then come with us!

One will not succeed in winning over the generation that will be middle-aged when the 21st century begins, if all one has to offer is small-scale stabilization and half-measures. We will attract this generation if we go all out, unequivocally, for what is modern, for an efficient and rational organization of life and if we manifest a genuine readiness to meet half-way the bold initiatives, ideas, and innovations.

Referring to his own experience, Comrade Jerzy Jastrzebski emphasized that such an atmosphere is the best medicine for passiveness and indifference and also for the inclinations toward domestic emigration -- and, unfortunately, frequently toward real emigration. Young people confront our sense of reality in an acute way. One should not fear such comparisons. The thing, however, is that they should not be shallow and that they should consider all circumstances; they should not revolve around the facade alone, but, rather, around the essence of the matter; and civilizational aspirations should be viewed from the angle of which path to choose to create prosperity and not from the angle of consumption, as if it were an entity separate from the quality of work and of running the economy.

It is only natural that young people are different from us. We must not be angry about this. The point is that this difference should signify keeping up with the times and not running away from them and that it should be progressive in its aspiration for changes -- quite simply that it should be revolutionary.

In the party program we have included an ambitious yet realistic view of the future worthy of Poland. However, this great chapter for the future is gathering dust on shelves. Although a year has already almost gone by we have done much too little to translate this vision into the language of the young generation and to turn the implementation of this vision in a convincing manner into a way of reaching a collective and individual success.

Comrade Wladyslaw Plewniak hit the nail on the head when he said that for young people a committee often means an official department or office and not a place where one works with people. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that all party generations, including the oldest ones, should learn to also look at reality through the eyes of people in their twenties and thirties -- those who are taking now, and will take more and more matters pertaining to their own future into their own hands.

Many sad and sharp things have been said from this platform. This is not an expression of pessimism, just the opposite: it is the reflection of a situation the worst of which we have behind us. We are stronger so we can take more. The contribution made by the people of our party and aktiv, which withstood the greatest trial and which continues to shoulder the main burden of the tasks, is great. Comrade Michal Tarczynski, when he gave his soldier's opinion, said that the command "at ease" is prevalent in the party. But the command should say: "Forward march!" Today it should be: "March at a run!" And, while on the subject, one might note somewhat jokingly that the reverse of "at ease" is standing to attention. And in the language of marches this would tend to mean loud tramping of feet. But what we are interested in is a normal, even, but quick step. It is precisely for this purpose that the exposure of shortcomings, the overcoming of barriers, and the implementation of the resolution of the 10th congress with consistency, doggedness, and increasingly great effectiveness are needed. It is a good thing that such great hopes accompany our deliberations. It would be a bad thing if there appeared a note of expectation that the plenum itself would radically alter the situation and that basic party organizations would be stronger and more resilient from tomorrow forward.

This does not occur. The harvest of discussions contained in assessments and decisions of the Central Committee is just a beginning. Reality is changed not by words but by deeds, not by the resolution but by its persistent implementation. The general social impulse in the direction of efficiency, innovation, and acceleration must begin with us and the party. Poland is still weighed down by the ballast of the effects of the past crisis and the burden of delays, but it is already deeply transformed and reborn in regard to labor, to reforms, to further development.

The great contribution of our party, the exceptionally difficult achievements of recent years is the legitimation of its unshaken patriotism. Although there are still many obstacles facing us, what is certain is that we will add a new, worthy record of our work to the cause of the working class, the nation, peace, and socialism.

SPORNIC, BERGHIANU MEET USSR LABOR OFFICIAL

AU271857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1625 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/5/1987 -- Upon the invitation of the Ministry of Labour of Romania, the chairman of the State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs of the USSR, Ivan Gladkiy, paid a visit to Romania over May 23-28.

The Soviet guest was received by Deputy Prime Minister Aneta Spornic, and conducted talks with the Minister of Labour, Maxim Berghianu. He also paid visits to economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in Brasov and Prahova counties.

During the visit a collaboration agreement was signed between the Ministry of Labour of Romania and the State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs of the USSR.

RCP'S GHISE MEETS SWEDISH COMMUNIST CHIEF

AU301803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1251 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 30/05/1987 -- Warm messages were exchanged between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, Lars Werner, in Sweden's capital.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on Lars Werner by Dumitru Ghise, member of the CC of the RCP, Romanian party's representative to the festivities on the 70th foundation anniversary of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.

RCP'S AGACHI RECEIVED BY PERUVIAN CP LEADER

AU011541 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1509 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, AGERPRES, 1/6/1987 -- A cordial exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the CC of the Peruvian Communist Party took place in Lima, when the latter received Neculai Agachi, member of the CC of the RCP, who represented the RCP at the works of the Ninth Congress of the Peruvian Communist Party.

During the works of the Ninth Congress of the Peruvian Communist Party, the RCP representative addressed a warm comradely salute and best wishes of success to the delegates at the congress, the Peruvian communists, the Peruvian working class, in behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceasuescu.

MAYOR OLTEANU ATTENDS BERLIN ANNIVERSARY EVENT

AU011949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/6/1987 -- A delegation of Bucharest city, headed by Constantin Olteanu, mayor-general of the Romanian capital, attend the meeting of the mayors of 160 towns from over 80 countries, arranged in GDR's capital under the watchword "Policy at the Service of People's Peace and Welfare", to mark the 750th anniversary of the first recorded mention of Berlin city in documents.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT 24-30 MAY

AU311935 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian in its broadcasts between 24-30 May carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Banat County: Anina mining unit has prefulfilled the 5-month plan and achieved a surplus of more than 62.000 tonnes of coal. (1000 GMT 26 May)

Covasna County: Coal mining units report prefulfillment of plan for the first 5 months of the current year (1000 GMT 24 May);

Dolj County: Oil fields report 2,000 meter drilling operations in excess of plan (1000 GMT 24 May);

Galati County: Forty economic units prefulfilled the 5-month plan provisions. Thus an increase in production worth 50 million lei will be achieved by end of May. (1000 GMT 26 May)

Giurgiu County: Some 25 economic units have fulfilled the 5-month plan ahead of schedule and the construction of 1,600-tonne ship for exports has been finished 5 days ahead of schedule (1000 GMT 28 May);

Gorj County: The collectives of 22 industrial units have prefulfilled planned basic economic indicators for the first 5 months (1700 GMT 24 May);

Iasi County: Working collectives in 11 enterprises have prefulfilled planned export provisions for the first 5 months (1700 GMT 24 May)

Mehedinti County: Coal mining units report prefulfillment of 5-month plan (1000 GMT 24 May);

BRIEFS

LOCOMOTIVE PRODUCTION, EXPORTS -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15-05-1987 -- These days, the "Electroputer" works of Craiova delivered abroad 16 diesel electric locomotives of 2100 hp and a batch of electric locomotives of 5100 kw. Another 50 locomotives for export are being manufactured. At another big relevant enterprise, "23 August" in Bucharest, new types of diesel hydraulic locomotives have been assimilated into production for export too. These two big enterprises help equip the Romanian railways with modern means, electric and diesel-electric locomotives in particular, and also provide availabilities for export. Currently, about 100 locomotives are exported annually in numerous countries of the world. Between 1965 and 1986, the foreign trade enterprise Mecanoexportimport delivered to partners in Albania, Austria, England, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, China, Switzerland, West Gemany, Greece, Japan, USA, Sweden, Turkey, USSR and other states about 1700 diesel-electric locomotives varying between 1100 and 4000 hp, electric ones of 1200 and 5100 kw and diesel hydraulic locomotives with powers ranging between 180 and 2600 hp. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 15 May 87 AU]

PROGRAM COMMENTARY ASSESSES SOVIET-ROMANIAN TALKS

AU312004 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 31 May 87

[Untitled commentary by Dragan Petrovic from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] The Soviet-Romanian talks attracted great interest in the world. This was also shown by the presence of more than 100 special reporters in Bucharest.

Because of Bucharest's relatively more independent foreign and domestic policy in the last 2 decades, as well as its lack of enthusiasm for the new USSR policy of openness and economic reforms, the gathered Western press basically expected a quarrel in the family. But because of a lack of more extensive information, the press weighed everything. A special role was played by experts for the so-called micro mimicry [mikro mimika] who draw conclusions on the basis of such things as cordiality at the airport, the degree of people's joy, the number of photographs and flags, and the two leaders' faces in front of cameras. But, judging not only from these indices, the expected show did not happen because both Mikhail Gorbachev and Nicolae Ceausescu directed their talks more toward things that unite rather than divide the two countries.

Of course, both sides expressed some criticism, as Gorbachev himself said. Ceausescu said that Romania is aware of efforts the Soviet people have made to build socialism and that Romania respects them. This is all as far as restructuring and openness [Russian words perestroyka and glasnost used] are concerned, except that Ceausescu repeated and reminded his listeners that Romania has been working toward these goals for the past 15 years.

At the meeting of unity, Gorbachev informed the Romanian people about what is being done in the USSR. He told them that now, at a time when bureaucratic obstacles are being removed, Lenin's words are the main landmark; that is, that socialism is not built by orders from above and that state-bureaucratic dogmatism is foreign to socialism. It is hard to judge at the moment to what extent Gorbachev wanted to stress the importance of the current reforms in the USSR, within which they are trying to give new stimulus to the initiative of the working masses and the democratization of political life, and to what extent he wanted to indirectly reproach his host. The more careful observers will probably find some elements of the latter, but this requires more detailed analysis and time.

Gorbachev spoke to the citizens and workers of Bucharest about the openness of work in the USSR in particular, and added that the critical attitude toward the results of one's own work reaffirmed the authority of the party and the confidence of the masses in the CPSU.

Frequently disrupted by tumultuous applause, Ceausescu spoke at the same meeting about Romanian achievements.

Mikhail Gorbachev made several critical remarks about economic cooperation between the two countries and expressed views on how it should be improved. He was in favor of implementing decisions reached last year at the meeting of the foreign ministers of fraternal countries on strengthening integrational processes, cooperation based on economic principles, the establishment of direct production ties, and the formation of joint enterprises and scientific units.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev agreed that the two countries will continue to cooperate in the future on strengthening the unity and cooperation between the workers and communist parties in their struggle for peace and cooperation in the world.

In comparison with domestic issues, the position of the two countries regarding international matters were mostly the same. For example, the USSR is now trying to improve relations with the PRC, revive some contacts with Israel, develop good relations with the Third World countries, and make new initiatives regarding relations with the other superpower. These are all the elements of the foreign policy Romania has been developing in the past 2 decades. This is why it is not surprising that similar and identical views have been expressed regarding foreign policies.

Since the meeting in Bucharest directly preceded the summit of the Warsaw Pact countries, and considering Romania's specific status within this military alliance, the talks in Bucharest probably touched upon military cooperation too, but there was no public statement about it.

SYRIA'S AL-SHAR' CONTINUES VISIT, MEETS LEADERS

Talks With Mikulic

LD012126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received Faruq al-Shar', foreign affairs minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. In the course of a cordial conversation reference was made to bilateral economic cooperation and some topical international issues. Mikulic and Al-Shar' positively assessed Yugoslav-Syrian relations, which have been developing successfully, and expressed an interest in seeing them further expand and advance.

They also drew attention to untapped possibilities for Yugoslav organizations' increased participation in investment projects in Syria and for further expanding the volume of bilateral trade. The importance of the coming meeting of nonaligned Mediterranean countries at Brioni for developing and boosting economic, political and other forms of cooperation among the nonaligned countries of the region and for developing cooperation and consolidating peace and security of all Mediterranean countries, was stressed.

In light of the latest developments in the Near East, the need to invest fresh efforts in order to create conditions necessary for resolving the Near East crisis by peaceful means was pointed out. The lengthy crisis in this dangerous troublespot can be resolved if Israeli forces withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and if the Palestinian people are allowed to realize their unassailable rights. Mikulic and Al-Shar' expressed deep regret at the death of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who enjoyed a great reputation not only in the Arab and nonaligned countries, but throughout the world.

Sees Mojsov

LD311659 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) — Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, this afternoon received in the SFRY Presidency Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the talks special attention was devoted to the further improvement of relations and cooperation in all fields of political, economic, and cultural life. It was stated that Yugoslav-Syrian relations are developing successfully on traditional bases. Stress was placed on the constant interest in further improving the links between the two friendly and nonaligned countries and the Yugoslav side pointed to the importance it attaches to the constant further improvement of relations.

It was said that the good relations between Yugoslavia and Syria go back to the time when this Arab country gained independence and became actively involved in the activity of creating the policy of nonalignment in the early days of the movement's existence. In this way stress also was placed on the importance of contacts made in the past at all levels. This practice is continued today with the goal of getting to know each other better and further improving all forms of cooperation. Each meeting of the statesmen of the two nonaligned countries signifies a fresh impetus to the broadening of Yugoslav-Syrian relations.

During the talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, stress also was placed on the importance of economic cooperation and note was made of the very beneficial participation of Yugoslav work organizations in the economic development of this Arab and nonaligned country, something that is reflected in the further strengthening of mutual ties and friendship.

Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, particularly spoke of the existence of the broad scope for the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation, bearing in mind the experience and conditions in economic development of the two Mediterranean nonaligned countries. It was stressed during the talks that the developments of such cooperation is in the interests of both sides, and it was noted that in practical terms there are no obstacles in the way of the comprehensive improvement of relations in all fields, encompassing the scientific-technical and educational-cultural fields, in addition to the political and economic sectors. Regardless of the fact that the two countries have differing shades of opinion on some international questions, they are continuing their cooperation, with full mutual respect and understanding, and are acting together within the Nonaligned Movement to establish peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean region and beyond.

During the talks there also was discussion of the forthcoming meeting of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean, which will be held in Brioni next week. Interest was expressed in the full success of this meeting and concern was underscored at the current state of relations in the Mediterranean and in the adjacent crisis areas. Note was made of the need to develop overall Mediterranean cooperation, which would encompass, in addition to the nonaligned, other European countries of the Mediterranean, which once was the cradle of world civilization.

Any improvement in the situation in the Mediterranean would contribute to the removal of conflict-ridden and crisis-torn situations in neighboring regions and, in particular, the Near East. In this way it was stressed that the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories is frustrating the situation in this part of the world, and the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people to independence and sovereignty.

ZIMBABWE'S MANGWENDE ARRIVES FOR TALKS 1 JUN

LD011650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1235 GMT 1 Jun 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG) -- Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende arrived here today. He will represent the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement at the ministerial meeting of nonaligned Mediterranean countries on Brioni Island on June 3.

After the meeting, Mangwende will remain in Yugoslavia on an official visit from June 5 through 7.

Mangwende was welcomed at Belgrade Airport by Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar.

MOJSOV RECEIVES RECORD-BREAKING PRODUCERS

LD012055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 1 June (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received representatives of the organizers of the 12th Council of Record-Breaking Individual Agricultural Producers, which is to be held on 4 and 5 June in Bitola.

It is reported that Sava Vujkov, chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, Mile Stojanovski, vice president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, and Ratko Svilar, chairman of the Yugoslav Cooperative Federation, informed President Mojsov that the competition between individual farmers in Yugoslavia in the achievement of high yields in agriculture has been going on for more than 25 years and that in the last 12 years it has become a systematic activity of cooperative federations encompassing about 200,000 competitors from the area of two-thirds of Yugoslav municipalities. It is stressed that the final event to determine the most successful farmer is held every year at the beginning of June in another republic or autonomous province.

Expressing his thanks for the invitation to take part in the 12th Council of Record-Breaking Farmers, Mojsov stressed inter alia the importance of such competitions, as they affirm work and supreme results in production. He pointed to the essential need for constantly nurturing and stimulating farmers' gatherings for various programs which contribute to bigger yields and successes in agriculture and, in this context, for various specialist exhibitions and other farmers' meetings.

Lazar Mojsov stressed in particular the need to ensure specialists have a greater motivation and interest in working directly in agriculture and with farmers.

RENOVICA ADDRESSES KOSOVO CULTURAL WORKERS 22 MAY

LD230021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG) -- At the end of the meeting with the cultural workers of Kosovo, which was closed yesterday evening after 6 hours of work, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium delivered a speech.

Milanko Renovica stressed that all their reports had been heard with full responsibility and understanding, adding that many of these questions were already well known, but that in the course of the meeting some also wanted to show the situation in Kosovo as being more complex and burdened than it is. This particularly refers to the situation at the university.

During the meeting, stressed Renovica, an open dialogue took place and an attempt was made to seek solutions for suppressing and preventing the activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists, continuing and intensifying the ideopolitical differentiation, stabilizing socioeconomic trends in Kosovo, establishing as soon as possible a Yugoslav program for the halting of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress, creating conditions for the return of those who had emigrated, and seeking possibilities for involving professional cadres from the entire country in the development of Kosovo.

Renovica pointed out that maximum attention will be devoted to examining and analysing all the matters raised during the meeting and that these will be submitted to the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and also that concrete activities aimed at their resolution will be examined in keeping with the LC policy established in the platform, the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Presidency, and the decisions of the Assembly.

Speaking about the present activity aimed at the implementation of these documents, Renovica pointed out that certain results had been achieved, but that these did not correspond to the efforts exerted. He also drew attention to the slow speed in realizing the political platform on Kosovo and suppressing any nationalist and separatist activity, to lack of efficiency in implementing the ideopolitical differentiation, the exacerbation of socioeconomic problems, the continuing process of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins under duress, lack of efficiency on the part of state and LC organs, and so forth. All this makes the general situation in Kosovo, and consequently in our society as a whole, even more complex.

Renovica went on to say that the LC and all the organized forces in our country, especially in Kosovo, must resolutely fight for the consistent preservation and development of the gains of the socialist revolution, primarily the brotherhood and unity and equality of all our nations and nationalities, who are the basis of our sociopolitical system. This requires the resolute overcoming of one's own mistakes, weaknesses, and opportunism, and especially a persistent struggle against separatist activities, in order to ensure full national equality of all the working people, the protection of their freedom and the integrity of every man. He pointed out that any attempt to interfere in our policy of national equality, as well as the counterrevolutionary character of the thesis on an ethnically pure Kosovo is unacceptable. [paragraph continues]

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo must more strongly and openly develop as a multinational environment and the integral part of the SR of Serbia and the Yugoslav socialist community, and with the help and support of the working class of all our nations and nationalities become stronger, develop the material basis of national equality and create more favorable conditions for more productive employment and its broader inclusion in the Yugoslav and world division of labor.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium assessed as the most difficult and important questions, burdening the entire Yugoslav community, the continuing emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins under duress. In order to solve this problem it is vital to speed up the adoption of the uniform Yugoslav program with the full responsibility of socio-political, state and self-managing organs, and communities for its consistent implementation.

A speedier overcoming of the current problems in the sphere of education, science, and culture requires urgent concrete steps on the part of authorized organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo and the SR of Serbia, as well as greater creative contribution of corresponding institutions and scientific, cultural, and public workers in the environments in which they are working. Stress was placed on the need to integrate as much educational, scientific-research, and cultural work in Kosovo as possible in various joint programs and projects throughout the country.

It is necessary to create conditions for the fair evaluation of cultural heritage and for the development of interrelationship between the cultural lives of all our nations and nationalities in the SAP of Kosovo.

Renovica assessed that by joint efforts of the entire country possibilities existed, as well as strength, potential, readiness, and knowledge, for changing the existing situation in Kosovo more rapidly. The joint efforts and support from the country as a whole for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo will open prospects for the involvement and encouragement of all the creative progressive forces, for a speedier development of Kosovo, and the creation of mutual trust, within the framework, of which equality will be promoted in all the spheres of life and work. The stabilization of the economic situation in Kosovo would also be speedier if the economic situation in our country were to improve, inflation were to go down, and the basic tasks of the stabilization policy were to be fully implemented.

The LCY Central Committee will, at its session in June, discuss the implementation of the LCY stands on Kosovo. It is not envisioned to adopt any kind of new platform, but the Central Committee will pass a document of action character on the basis of which our action will be made more shocklike, resolute, and effective. This presumes a greater degree of ideopolitical unity of the LC and increased responsibility and activity on the part of all the subjective forces of our society aimed at the realization of the established tasks on the development of socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood, and unity and the stabilization of the overall situation in Kosovo.

Renovica also spoke about the problems and tasks connected with employment, ideopolitical differentiation, cadre policy, constitutional changes, the work of state and administrative organs, and in this connection dwelt on some of the assessments and stands raised during the meeting.

Finally, the president of the Presidium pointed out that we needed more newness, resolve, and concrete steps in the sociopolitical action, which should be waged jointly and in unison by Communists of all nationalities in Kosovo; the Serbian LC; and the Yugoslav LC as a whole; the working class, and all progressive forces of our society; and authorized and qualified organs; with a greater deal of efficiency and responsibility.

LCY CC ADOPTS DECISION TO REDUCE MEMBERSHIP FEES

LD020949 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0110 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 June (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee, adopting a decision a few days ago on measures for fixing the level of membership fees, has responded to two requests, it was stressed in the general party debate, in connection with the conclusions of the 13th session that the membership fee be reduced and that its level be made uniform throughout the organization.

In precise terms it was established that in the new uniform scale more than two-thirds of the membership (71 percent) would pay a reduced membership fee. This applies to 1,429,000 members. The membership fee remains at its current level for 371,000 members or 18.4 perecent, while 214,000 members, or 10.6 percent, would have greater commitments. Most of this latter group are housewives, pupils, students, and the unemployed. They pay a symbolic amount for their membership fee, which has been increased from 15 to 20 dinars by this decision.

The decisions were preceded by lengthy discussions and calculations, as well as agreement-reaching between republican and provincial organizations, because up to now the differences have been considerable. An effect of this is that the membership fee scale will not to have to be applied at the same time as the decision comes into force on 1 July this year, but by 31 December 1988 at the latest.

In addition to reducing the membership fee for the majority of the membership, this decision significantly increases the financial commitment of individual members. Postponing the application of the scale, in fact, facilitates the discovery of a solution for making a painless transition to an increased membership fee. At the LCY Central Committee session it was mentioned that this relates mostly to sections of the membership in the LC of Slovenia and in the Yugoslav People's Army. [passage omitted]

The introduction of a uniform and at the same time total and lower membership fee, is of vital political significance. It reflects more strongly the unity of the LCY and at the same time it is a reaction to the economic crisis. The LC, in fact, as was also stressed at the LCY Central Committee session, cannot allow an excessive membership fee to become an unbearable commitment and a reason for departure from the party ranks, something which until now has taken place.

Although the membership fee is reduced for a large number of members, the lasting principle that the LC be self-financing will not be endangered in the least. The scale adopted ensures essential funds to finance the programs and activities of the organs and basic organizations of the LC, but at a level which encourages thrift by all of them.

SLOVENE SAWP DISCUSSES ENERGY, POLLUTION

LD262345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 26 May 87

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Environmental pollution in Slovenia is threatening our social and economic development while there is growing evidence of its serious consequence for people's health. The fact that over 60 percent of woodland is affected and that the already critical level of air and water pollution is getting worse is indicative of the seriousness of the situation. The alarming state of pollution prompted and was also the departing point of the Slovene SAWP thematic conference on "Ecology, Energy and Energy Saving" which took place in Ljubljana today.

The year long public debate, according to the rapporteur Joze Knez, chairman of the thematic conference, exceeded all expectations with regard to the number of people who took part in it, their involvement, and the democratic manner in which it was conducted. The public, increasingly aware of the ecological situation, expected a lot from this conference, a fact which gives the conference an exceptionally important political weight. People want a clean, green, and pollution-free Slovenia without nuclear power plants. The great majority supported the orientation toward a more rational development program for energy industry, the so-called "soft option." The public debate has provided the conference with the "solution": energy-saving technology and restructuring of the Slovene economy so far characterized by energy wasting.

In reference to the Yugoslav nuclear program Joze Knez stressed that a recommendation was made to the conference to support a moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants until the end of the century. This primarily reflects the view that the present technology of using nuclear energy for generating electricity poses a dangerous threat and is a great risk. Consideration was taken of the fact that the country's energy is adequate to satisfy needs and that the construction of new nuclear power plants is a great economic burden.

Warning that the energy and ecology issue knows no borders, Knez said that the rational use of Yugoslavia's energy resources is hampered by town, republican, and other local interests. The solutions put forward in the Yugoslav program are not convincing enough as they are based on administrative departure points. It is in Slovenia's overall interest to link with the rest of Yugoslavia but within a flexible, businesslike, and innovative system. [passage omitted]

A large number of those who took part in the ensuing debate, particularly those from Slovenia's most threatened regions, presented disturbing facts about the situation which, in their view, is on the verge of becoming an ecological catastrophe. It was said, for instance, that in the Saleska valley polluted air is not killing woodland alone. In 1967 the number of babies born with congenital abnormalities was 62 percent above the republic's average while in 1980 that percentage was 300! The number of stillborn babies has also increased noticably. The people of the area are therefore calling for urgent measures to reduce the emission of harmful matter, to help the polluters to improve the manufacturing process, and to introduce realistic electricity prices, which would include the cost of ecological recovery. [passage omitted]